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A Repeal Of Martial Rule Seen In Poland

WARSAW — Poland's military council decided Monday to lift martial law, government reports indicated.

The Military Council of National Salvation, which has been the supreme authority for 19 months, "took appropriate decisions" at its meeting Monday, the official press agency PAP said.

The press agency said the 21-member council had heard a recent series of state-sanctioned appeals for "the normalization of social and political life in the country."

Similar language in official announcements last week confirmed that the Communist Party's Politburo and Central Committee backed the decision to end military rule.

Referring to the earlier reports of support for the lifting of martial law, the military council said Monday that such moves "suit the present needs" of the country, PAP said.

However, critics of the regime, including Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, have accused the military regime of preparing restrictions even harsher than those of martial law.

Parliamentary sources said a long list of regulations, most of which would remain in effect at least through 1985, represented the most powerful arsenal of weapons to crush dissent and protest ever amassed by Poland's Communist authorities.

The sources said the proposed new law, a collection of amendments to the penal code and regulations on the operation of industrial plants and schools, effectively would rule out legal opposition activities in Poland, including the revival of Solidarity.

There was no word on what specific action the military council took at its meeting Monday. The military council presumably would need to disband itself in order to restore civilian rule.

The Polish authorities were unwilling to say on the record that a decision had been made to lift martial law on Friday, the national holiday of the socialist state. But they said privately that the move was a certainty.

The government's chief spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said last week that a council meeting would be a prerequisite to lifting martial law.

The official report of the military council's meeting said only that the military council had heard a series of appeals for "the normalization of social and political life in the country."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Walesa criticized the government's preparations for lifting martial law, saying the regime was laying the legal groundwork for future restrictions just as harsh as those in effect since December 1981.

"I want to choose between the new regulations and martial law I would take martial law," Mr. Walesa said from his home in Gdansk.

About 3,000 workers chanting "Solidarity! Solidarity!" greeted Mr. Walesa when he arrived for work Monday at the Lenin shipyard after taking an unauthorized two-week vacation, witnesses said.

The Solidarity leaders, now a shipyard election, met with personnel department officials on a dispute over his vacation and won permission to stay off for the rest of the month.

But they said he would receive a written reprimand for leaving work two weeks ago without permission.

Mr. Walesa said a secret bill being prepared for passage this week before the expected lifting of martial law would effectively block his attempts to continue managing Solidarity's affairs.

If the new law is passed as expected, Mr. Walesa said, "I will have a minimal chance to operate."

The legal framework for the transitional period following martial law is to be enacted by parliament at a special session Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Walesa, reflecting on the proposed new law, said: "I can only say I hope that society will not allow this to be imposed on itself. I hope that the people will remember August because this seems to be the authorities' plan: to make everyone forget."

Mr. Walesa's reference was to the strikes in August 1980 and the concessions won by Solidarity then.

Report on Loan Talks. Negotiations last week between Western and Polish bankers on debt rescheduling were difficult, but positions became closer, said Zbigniew Karz, a director at the Polish Finance Ministry, Reuters reported.

Mr. Karz, who took part in the talks, said in a television interview that "there was a basic narrowing of positions" and that "we became much closer." But he said there must be concessions by both sides.

In Zurich, banking sources said a response from the Polish government to the latest offer from Western creditor banks was expected no later than Aug. 8.



At their meeting in Cancun, Mexico, from left, President Campins of Venezuela, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and President Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama.

PLO Renegade Emerges to Assail 'Traitor' Arafat

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Abu Nidal, the renegade Palestinian who has spent a decade fighting a secret war of terrorism against the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, has emerged from the underground to make common cause with anti-Arafat rebels challenging the PLO leader's authority.

Apparently buoyed by the militants' defiance of the PLO leader and presumably encouraged by his Syrian government sponsors, Abu Nidal and his followers have openly attacked Mr. Arafat as a traitor. The group, which brags of having executed other Palestinians, has hinted that Mr. Arafat may soon be condemned by the Palestinian people to a life in prison.

So confident has Abu Nidal become as a result of the mutiny that, for the first time since he was expelled from Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah organization in 1973 and went underground, he has eased the secretiveness of his own rival organization, called the Fatah Revolutionary Command.

Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri Banna, has set up an information office for his organization on a quiet side street near the diplomatic quarter of Damascus.

From there his followers — who until now largely had reputations as trained assassins — have begun to propagandize for their movement, to seek recruits openly among young Palestinians in the city's overflowing refugee camps, and even to meet with foreign journalists who stumble across their path.

Abu Nidal's message that Mr. Arafat is a traitor to the Palestinian cause because of his moderation has not changed since he was expelled from el-Fatah by Mr. Arafat — and later condemned to death in absentia — for refusing to bow to the organization's policies of abandoning terrorism as a prelude to exploring diplomatic solutions to the Palestinian issue.

What is new is that after a decade of waging a war of assassination against Arafat supporters, variously with the backing of the Iraqi and Syrian governments, Abu Nidal feels that Mr. Arafat is in deep enough trouble among his followers that he now can openly proclaim his

message from fixed offices in Damascus without fear of retribution from Mr. Arafat's supporters.

More important, the anti-Arafat mutiny led by Abu Nidal in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley has made Abu Nidal's vendetta seem less heretical among Palestinians than in the past.

That Abu Nidal's public operation is still tentative is clear from the heavy steel shutters that cover the street-side windows of his information office, the video monitors that look up and down the street, the double steel doors, the peepholes and the automatic cameras that scrutinize each visitor.

Inside the Fatah Revolutionary Command offices, the organization's political line is clearly exposed by the grim photographs of the movement's latest martyrs — five young men executed on Mr. Arafat's orders in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in May because they allegedly had plotted to kill two of his most trusted deputies, Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir.

It can be seen from a sick anti-Arafat poster on the walls that Abu Nidal's group has become more sophisticated in presenting its line. The

Paris Seizes Explosives, Detains 51 Armenians

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — French police detained 51 suspected Armenian activists Monday and confiscated weapons and explosives following a terrorist bombing at Orly Airport that left six dead and 56 injured.

A French Interior Ministry spokesman said the Armenians were detained because they could have information about the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia, known as ASALA, the organization that claimed responsibility for Friday's explosion at the Turkish Airlines counter and several other terrorist acts in Europe and North America.

[Rail traffic near Limoges was stopped for 90 minutes on the main Paris-Toulouse line Monday afternoon after a telephone caller to the state-run railroad said an overpass would be blown up. The Associated Press reported. The caller claimed to represent ASALA.]

[Officials stopped two trains in the area, but after the overpass was searched by police, traffic was allowed to continue.]

The bombing, and the subsequent police crackdown against members of the Armenian community, have focused attention here on one of the most intractable of Middle East problems, ASALA, the most extreme of many Armenian nationalist groups, was found

4 Latin Leaders Appeal To Reagan and Castro to Aid in Defusing Violence

The Associated Press

CANCUN, Mexico — Four Latin American presidents have issued an urgent appeal to President Ronald Reagan of the United States and President Fidel Castro of Cuba for help in averting the spread of war in Central America.

In a statement issued Sunday after a one-day meeting, the presidents of the nations of the so-called Contadora group proposed the immediate demilitarization of Central America, an end to arms smuggling and foreign intervention and a ban on the establishment of foreign bases.

Their concern was focused on the growing conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, in which both Cuba and the United States are involved.

The statement to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Castro was signed by Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama. They have been trying to defuse the violence in Central America since January, when their representatives first met on the Panamanian island of Contadora and formed the association.

The conflicts in Central America confront the international community with a choice of supporting and strengthening the path to political understanding... or passively accepting factors that could lead to armed confrontations of greater danger," the statement said.

The Contadora presidents indirectly blamed the United States and Cuba for the tension that has developed in the region.

The statement also proposed demilitarized zones along Nicaragua's borders with Honduras and Costa Rica. Attacks by Nicaraguan rebels based in those two neighboring nations have intensified in an effort to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist junta.

Honduras and Nicaragua have been massing troops along their common border, where the Nicaraguan exiles are based. Other exiles, mostly disenchanted Sandinistas, are based in Costa Rica and have been mounting attacks against the Nicaraguan government from the south.

The statement proposed a ban on the use by one nation "of the territory of another to mount acts of aggression against a third state."

This seemed to refer to the help that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been providing the Honduras-based rebels and to the establishment of a U.S. Army base in Honduras to train 2,400 Salvadoran soldiers in counterinsurgency tactics over the next six months.

The condemnation of arms smuggling apparently referred to accusations that the Sandinistas

have been secretly supplying weapons to leftist insurgents seeking power in El Salvador.

The statement proposed the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the region. The United States has had a contingent of 55 U.S. noncombat advisers stationed in El Salvador for the past two years.

Cuba is believed to have about 2,000 advisers in Nicaragua helping train the Sandinist army. It is the biggest army in Central America and is equipped with Soviet weapons, including tanks.

Mexico and Venezuela, meanwhile, agreed Sunday to extend for a fourth year an aid program to sell oil cheaply to Central American and Caribbean countries.

The pact raises the amount of oil sold by the two countries from \$150,000 to 160,000 barrels a day, but it reduces the amount sold on credit from 30 percent to 20 percent and raises interest rates from 4 percent to 8 percent annually.

Reagan Names Kissinger To Latin America Panel

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

HOLLYWOOD, Florida — President Ronald Reagan on Monday named a bipartisan commission, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, to study the "underlying problems" of Central America.

In an address to the International Longshoremen's Association convention here, the president praised the rebel forces trying to overthrow the leftist government of Nicaragua. He left no doubt that he considers the underlying problem of the region to be Soviet-sponsored, Cuban-backed communism.

"There is a war in Central America that is being fueled by the Soviets and the Cubans," Mr. Reagan said. "They are arming, training, supplying and encouraging a war to subjugate another nation to communism. That nation is El Salvador. The Soviets and the Cubans are operating from a base called Nicaragua."

Mr. Reagan's strong rhetoric, which reflects an increasingly open and intensified level of U.S. support for these guerrillas, received a cool reception from a union noted for its anti-communism. Except when their union or its president, Teddy Gleason, was mentioned, the union delegates applauded only once, and mildly, during his speech.

They were silent when the president mentioned the name of Mr. Kissinger, whom Mr. Reagan described as "virtually a legend" in the field of diplomatic negotiation.

According to administration officials, Mr. Reagan telephoned Mr. Kissinger about 6 p.m. Sunday to offer him the chairmanship of the commission, which will have a broad mandate to make recommendations on U.S. policy in Central America.

The president did not mention the other members who will serve on the bipartisan body. However, administration officials here said that the group will include the AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, and a former Democratic national chairman, Robert S. Strauss.

The nine-member commission will be instructed to report to the president by Dec. 1 after studying what one official called "the nature of U.S. interests in Central America and the threats now posed to those interests."

"They will be asked to give advice to the president on a long-term U.S. policy that will respond to the challenges of social, economic and democratic development in the region and to threats to instability and security," the official said.

The administration hopes the creation of the commission, which has been advocated by congressmen of both parties, will help to persuade additional military aid funds from Congress to support the government of El Salvador in its battle against leftist insurgents.

Administration officials said last week they believed it would be difficult for Congress to refuse the requested funds for El Salvador at least as an interim measure while the commission was making its study.

Mr. Reagan said in his speech Monday that, while the commission is studying the problems of Central America, "We must not allow totalitarian communism to win by default."

Mr. Reagan made it clear that his administration is backing not only El Salvador but the guerrillas in Nicaragua who are trying to overthrow the Sandinista government.

"Nicaragua is today a nation abusing its own people and its neighbors," Mr. Reagan said. "The guerrilla bands fighting in Nicaragua are trying to restore the true revolution and keep the promises made to the OAS [Organization of American States]. Isn't it time that all of us in the Americas worked together to hold Nicaragua accountable for the promises made and broken four years ago?"



Henry Kissinger



BACK IN RUNNING — Four Lippizaner horses drew a carriage last weekend for the first recent visitors to the Lippizaner stud farm in Fieber, Austria. The farm was closed in March after a virus, equine rhinopneumonitis, killed 8 mares and 31 foals.

Former U.S. General, in Trial, Threatens to Reveal Secrets

Embezzlement Charge Is Linked to Fund for Clandestine Intelligence Operations in Europe, Southeast Asia

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — As a high-ranking NATO officer in the 1970s, Major General Richard B. Collins had access to the alliance's war plans and other military and intelligence secrets.

Now he says he will expose some of those secrets to defend himself against charges that he embezzled \$19,000 and misused \$445,000 from an air force fund kept in Swiss bank accounts for clandestine intelligence operations.

In his 25-year air force career, the former combat pilot moved through the ranks to serve as the U.S. supervisor of war planning in Europe and as liaison between Washington and the NATO countries.

When he retired five years ago, General Collins received a 13-gun salute and a formal commendation from his boss, General Alexander M. Haig, then NATO commander and later secretary of state.

This week, Mr. Collins, 53, was scheduled to go on trial in U.S. District Court here.

The former general, who now works as a consultant and real estate developer, has denied the charges and notified the government that in order to defend himself he will have to expose classified U.S. information.

Most of the documents in the Collins trial are still classified. But interviews with Mr. Collins' lawyer,

Stephen Bronis, and information in open court records indicate that in his defense Mr. Collins will detail his handling of a classified air force fund that was kept in numbered Swiss bank accounts to pay for clandestine military and CIA intelligence operations in Europe and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Bronis says he will call not only Mr. Haig and other military figures, but also covert CIA operatives who may have been involved.

Mr. Bronis is also expected to question whether it was legal for the air force to maintain the secret fund, which existed for more than a decade from the mid-1960s until 1978, and to run covert operations without the approval of Congress.

In addition, Mr. Bronis will examine the role in the secret fund played by Lockheed Corp., the aerospace defense contractor.

A.G. Ossea, chairman of Lockheed Aircraft International in Switzerland, has been called by Mr. Bronis as a defense witness. Mr. Ossea is identified in both government and defense court documents as a former manager of the account. An official for Lockheed said that the company would have no comment.

The Justice Department has asked the court to block the introduction of classified material as evidence. But after meeting with Mr. Bronis and government lawyers, Judge James C. Paine ruled that Mr.

Collins may use classified information in his defense.

The Justice Department has filed an appeal, which could postpone the trial. But department spokesmen have said that the trial will go forward, even if classified information becomes public.

Mr. Bronis says Mr. Collins first got involved with the fund in 1975 while stationed in Geneva. He said Mr. Collins urged his superiors in 1975 to close the accounts because of questions about their legality.

But his recommendation was overridden and he was placed in charge of the various accounts.

Because of Swiss neutrality, military accounts are forbidden in Swiss banks. As a result, Mr. Bronis said, previous custodians kept the money in several accounts under their own names.

Mr. Bronis said depositions taken recently in Switzerland indicate that previous custodians frequently moved the funds from account to account as the banks became suspicious of military involvement.

Mr. Bronis said Mr. Collins eventually moved the funds to the Swiss Bank Corp., where he had a personal account. According to Mr. Bronis, Mr. Collins believed that since he had done business with the bank for many years, placing the accounts there would not raise as much suspicion. But it was there that his legal problems began.

Mr. Bronis will not detail the day-to-day operations

of the account, which at times reached close to \$1 million, or reveal what path the money took into and out of it.

But he says that air force guidelines required that the fund balance remain above a certain level. To accomplish that, Mr. Collins sometimes put his personal funds into the account temporarily, Mr. Bronis said.

In retrospect, Mr. Bronis says Mr. Collins would probably agree that it was unwise to mingle personal funds with government funds. But Mr. Collins has insisted to his lawyer that he did not profit personally at any time.

Most of the government case against Mr. Collins is secret. The six-count indictment, handed down Jan. 27, charges Mr. Collins with "knowingly and willfully converting to his own use approximately \$445,000" and with embezzling \$19,000.

Mr. Bronis said that he believes the government will try to prove Mr. Collins kept about \$40,000 in interest. He says that in running something as murky as an account for clandestine operations, Mr. Collins could not possibly account for every penny.

He said the questions about Mr. Collins did not surface until 1981, three years after his retirement, even though "the account was audited periodically and given a clean bill of health."

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WEDNESDAY
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Neither Iraq Nor Iran Seems Able to Stage a Winning Push

By Drew Middleton

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi government faces the prospect that its costly war with Iran will drag on with neither side capable of a victorious offensive to end it, according to foreign military attaches here.

Attaches from Western and Asian countries believe that Iraq, which on Sunday celebrated the 15th anniversary of rule by the Ba'ath Socialist Party, would be able to repel any major Iranian assault on the northern, central or southern fronts.

They doubt Iran has the strength in armor, planes or logistics to attack simultaneously on three fronts.

The last Iranian offensive, in May, was on the central front in the Missan province. The Iraqis, who have just under a million men in the army, air force, navy and security forces, broke up the attack with artillery and missiles from behind miles of barbed wire and extensive mine fields.

Foreign military attaches estimate that the Iraqis need at least six weeks to prepare an offensive and that, consequently, they should be almost ready for another major attack.

The attaches reason, however, that the outcome will be the same because of superior Iraqi firepower, formidable field fortifications and lateral roads that

enable the defenders to shift reinforcements rapidly to threatened sectors.

The three fronts — Basra in the south, Missan in the center and Mandali in the north — are quiet except for some desultory shelling, the informants say.

Foreign military officers on duty here are surprised by the failure of Iraq to use its quantitative and qualitative superiority in the air more effectively.

Iraq has received 38 French-built Mirage F-1 fighters and expects delivery of 32 more by the end of the year.

Soviet MiG-23s, MiG-25s and MiG-27s are being delivered to replace some older planes. The Soviet Union, the attaches estimate, provides about 70 percent of Iraq's military equipment.

The most generous estimate is that Iraq has 30 to 40 operational aircraft facing an Iraqi force of more than 300, including 130 to 140 advanced ground-attack planes.

Faulty tactics, inadequate maintenance and the lack of an integrated air battle plan are among the reasons cited for Iraq's failure to benefit from its air superiority.

The foreign military analysts say ground-attack aircraft armed with missiles and guns seldom take advantage of the target offered by massed Iranian infantry and tanks. Cluster bombs have recently been

added to the Iraqi Air Force's inventory, but these, too, are not being used on enemy concentrations, the analysts say.

Target selection is reported to be poor and uncoordinated.

The air force is aware of the weaknesses and is asking its chief suppliers, the Russians and the French, as well as the Indians and Pakistanis who have helped train the air force, for advice to improve target selection and attack techniques.

There appears to be no integrated air battle plan. Local commanders are said to work out individual patterns without consulting neighboring commanders.

More recently, Iraqi planes were said to have used two expensive Exocet missiles to sink an 8,000-ton cargo vessel in the Gulf.

France has agreed to lend Iraq five Super Etendard planes armed with air-to-sea Exocet missiles of the type that sank British ships in the Falklands conflict. Iraqi pilots are being trained to fly the planes at a French naval air station near Brest, and it is believed the planes will join the air force by the end of the year.

Until now, Iraq has fired Exocets from French-made Super Frelon helicopters. France is Iraq's biggest supplier of weapons after the Soviet Union, with sales in the last three years amounting to \$1.4 billion.

Some foreigners doubt the Exocets will be sufficient to turn the tide in the war, which began three years ago on Sept. 22. They do say, however, that the Exocets could take out Kharg Island, the Iranian oil port at the head of the Gulf. But they stress that the attacking planes would face fire from Iranian missiles, including U.S.-made Hawks.

Moreover, a successful attack on Kharg Island, the attaches said, would probably invite a suicide raid by Iranian planes on Iraqi oil installations.

The Iraqis, an attaché noted, have become increasingly preoccupied with the problems of air defense.

Maintenance and spare-parts management remain constant problems for the air force and, to a certain extent, for the army, the attaches said. Middle-management problems are also said to plague the army, which has grown from a force of 10 divisions at the start of the war to 18 divisions with a strength of about 8,000 each.

However, improved arms, largely of Soviet manufacture, have bolstered the army, especially its armored divisions.

The army helicopter force shows the greatest improvement in the services, the attaches said. It is receiving new aircraft, including U.S.-made Bell, which are unarmed. The Iraqis plan to fit the helicopters with Soviet and French weapons.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turk Assails U.S.-Greek Bases Pact

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, has informed U.S. diplomats that a reference to Turkey in a new agreement on U.S. military bases in Greece is a "negative development that is cause for regret and concern," the Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said the balance of power between Greece and Turkey and given Greece the right to revoke the agreement if this balance were upset in favor of Turkey.

The statement said this was placed in the agreement text despite Turkey's repeated warnings to the U.S. government that any mention related to Turkey directly or indirectly would be unacceptable. The two countries dispute seabed exploration rights and limits of air control and territorial waters.

Figueiredo Is Stable After Surgery

CLEVELAND (AP) — President João Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil faces three to four weeks of recovery at the Cleveland Clinic after a double coronary bypass operation, his cardiologist said Monday.

Mr. Figueiredo, 65, was listed in stable condition after Friday's three-hour operation, in which two arterial grafts were made by Dr. Floyd Loop, head of the thoracic and cardiovascular surgery department at the clinic.

Dr. William Sheldon, the cardiologist, said Mr. Figueiredo would be returned to his suite at the clinic after a few days in intensive care and then would be able to start walking. "I think we'll probably ask the president to remain in Cleveland for at least another three or four weeks to continue his convalescence," Dr. Sheldon said.

NASA Is Planning a Space Station

ARLINGTON, Virginia (UPI) — NASA will give President Ronald Reagan a proposal for the nation's next major space project, an orbiting space station, within a year and it hopes to have it in orbit by 1992, a NASA official said Monday.

The NASA administrator, James M. Beggs, said NASA hoped to get start-up money from Congress in the 1985 budget, begin construction in fiscal 1986 and have the station operating by 1992.

No exact figures have been determined but it is estimated that such an orbiting station would cost \$5 billion to \$10 billion. The first year's funding for contracting and other start-up costs would be "a couple hundred million," Mr. Beggs said.

McGovern May Seek U.S. Presidency

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Former U.S. Senator George McGovern, whose 1972 presidential bid was crushed by President Richard Nixon, says he may enter the 1984 presidential race and has praised Mr. Nixon's record on foreign affairs.

"I'm going to spend some time thinking about it," the 60-year-old South Dakotan said of the possibility he will seek the Democratic nomination. He said he would decide after early September.

"Nixon was on the right track in the last years of his administration when he was working toward détente with the Soviet Union," Mr. McGovern said in an interview in Monday's Los Angeles Times. He added that his attitude toward Mr. Nixon had changed because of his distress over President Ronald Reagan's foreign and defense policies. He said he did not defend Mr. Nixon's role in the Watergate scandal, which led to Mr. Nixon's 1974 resignation.

Lebanon's President Departs for U.S.

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel left Monday for Paris on his way to the United States, where he planned to discuss U.S. military and economic aid and how to break the stalemate over foreign troop withdrawals, state and privately owned radio stations reported.

Mr. Gemayel, 41, is scheduled to meet Friday with President Ronald Reagan. He will also have talks with the Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and congressional leaders during his five-day U.S. visit and will visit Lebanese-American groups in Detroit and Houston.

In June, Mr. Reagan signed into law an emergency aid package for Lebanon that included \$150 million for economic reconstruction and \$101 million for military sales, loan guarantees and training.

Soviet Pentecostals Reach Vienna

VIENNA (UPI) — A family of 15 Siberian Pentecostals arrived in Vienna from the Soviet Union on Monday after members of the Christian sect had spent nearly five years in the basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow seeking permission to emigrate.

Mariya Chmykalova, 60, her husband, Pyotr, 56, and 13 other family members were welcomed by a fellow Pentecostal, Lidiya Vashchenko. Mrs. Chmykalova and her son Timofei, along with five members of the Vashchenko family, lived in the U.S. Embassy basement until three months ago. Lidiya Vashchenko was allowed to emigrate to Israel in April, and her family was allowed to join her three weeks ago.

The Chmykalovs have visas for Israel, but Mrs. Chmykalova said they hoped to settle in Texas, where a Pentecostal friend lives. "We don't know where they'll be going," said a U.S. Embassy official who met them in Vienna. "It's up to them to decide."

Genscher Backs Soviet-U.S. Proposal

BONN (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher urged the United States and the Soviet Union on Monday to revive an informal compromise on medium-range missiles reached by their negotiators in Geneva last year, but disavowed by both governments.

Mr. Genscher is the first Bonn cabinet minister openly to endorse the "walk-in-the-woods" approach worked out by the U.S. chief negotiator, Paul Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvititsky, during an off-duty stroll last summer. "I believe that the closer we come to the resumption of talks after the summer recess, the more useful it will be to think on the lines of that walk in the woods," Mr. Genscher told a Deutsche Welle radio interviewer.

Under the formula, Moscow would be left with 75 SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe while the West would deploy the same number of cruise missile launchers. No Pershing-2 missiles would be stationed in West Germany.

ILO Drops Banks Over S. Africa Ties

GENEVA (UPI) — The International Labor Organization said Monday it has withdrawn all funds from two Swiss banks, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp., because of their dealings with South Africa.

Employees of the UN agency also called on its director-general, Francis Blanchard, to terminate a contract with Union Bank. But organization officials said Mr. Blanchard could take action only if member countries made a formal request, but that this had not been the case.

They said the organization's employees can follow a staff union recommendation to have their salaries paid into any bank other than Union Bank, which has an office on the ILO premises.

Iranians, Saudis to Discuss Pilgrims

BEIRUT (UPI) — An Iranian delegation headed for Saudi Arabia on Monday for talks on Iranian participation in the yearly Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina that begins in two months, the Iranian news agency said. The agency said "the group will discuss the problems that Saudi Arabia has created for Iranian pilgrims, who number over 100,000."

Iran complained this month that Saudi Arabia was placing heavy restrictions on its pilgrims. Last year, Saudi authorities arrested 21 Iranian pilgrims following political and religious demonstrations, distribution of pamphlets supporting Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and disturbances.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the ANZUS alliance — Australia, New Zealand and the United States — opened Monday at the State Department, with Australia seeking a better definition of the group's limits and purpose.

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist leader of Hungary, Janos Kadar, held a "brief talk" with President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union after arriving Monday on an official visit, Tass said.

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are meeting in Phnom Penh, and a communiqué is expected when the meeting ends Tuesday, the Vietnamese Embassy here said Monday.

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — Foreign ministers from seven south Asian countries will meet in New Delhi on Aug. 1 and 2 to launch a regional cooperation group. Foreign Secretary Bishwa Pradhan of Nepal said Monday. The nations involved are Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Maldives.

Israeli Army Keeping Low Profile in Lebanon

By Richard Bernstein

SIDON, Lebanon — Despite persistent attacks on Israeli soldiers and tighter security measures, Israel's military presence in southern Lebanon seems low-key and relatively inconspicuous.

A tour through several regions of the south, organized for reporters by the Israeli Army, found only small numbers of Israeli soldiers on the roads and only occasional patrols in the towns.

Not a single Israeli tank was observed on the round trip of about 140 miles (225 kilometers) from the Israeli border town of Metulla, north to the Lebanese village of Jezzine and down the twisting, rugged Awali River valley to Sidon.

Three checkpoints were sighted on the outskirts of heavily populated areas, and some vehicles were being stopped and searched. The checkpoints were operated by the forces of Major Saad Haddad, the breakaway Lebanese Army officer who is allied with Israel.

At the same time, military officials said security for Israelis had worsened in the area in recent months.

Asked whether the roads were more dangerous than during earlier stages of the military presence, a spokesman in Sidon replied, "Enormously."

"There has been an increase in activities by hostile groups," he added.

The spokesman said the attackers were thought to be leftist Lebanese or members of the Palestine Liberation Organization who infiltrated the area from the north or from the Bekaa region to the east.

It is to the area south of the Awali River, which extends into central Lebanon from the coast just north of Sidon, that Israel will most likely withdraw some of the forces now stationed farther north along the Beirut-Damascus highway and in the Chuf mountains in the center of the country.

Officials told foreign visitors last week that Israel would withdraw some troops in central and coastal Lebanon, while leaving intact the lines in the east facing the Syrians.

Israeli officials said the redeployment of forces was intended to protect the troops and to save money. Territory vacated by the Israelis will be turned over to the Lebanese Army or to multinational forces, officials said.

The Israeli occupation policy in southern Lebanon, said a spokesman, is "for our troops to be seen as little as possible."

The Israelis are apparently trying to turn over high-visibility security tasks to the militia forces of Major Haddad, though they say they do not believe Major Haddad has the strength to guarantee against a reinvigoration of Palestinian guerrillas.

"What we are engaged in here is maintaining normal life," said a military spokesman in Sidon. "To a

large extent we are fulfilling the function of policing the area."

Israeli military officers say they believe they can minimize problems with southern Lebanon's diverse and often conflicting groups if there are few disruptions to their lives linked to the Israeli presence. Officials have said that security measures such as frequent searches and travel restrictions would be possible. They have not imposed them, however, because they might damage relations with local groups.

Sidon contains a diverse mixture of military units and religious groups, including Shiite Muslims, who form the majority; Maronite Christians; and nearly 40,000 Palestinians, most of them in refugee camps. While the Israeli forces encamped in the region are clearly in control, there are also guerrillas of Major Haddad's forces and the regular Lebanese Army, all based within a mile or so of one another.

Major Haddad's militia troops are often seen in Sidon and at vehicle checkpoints in the nearby hills. Lebanese Army troops are not allowed by the Israelis to leave their barracks for military missions.

One irony of the Israeli presence here, mentioned by officers, is represented by a small detachment of troops between a Christian neighborhood and the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain el Helweh outside Sidon.

The Israelis said the Christians had razed many Palestinian houses when construction began to creep up the slopes toward the Christians. The Palestinians, Israelis say, are afraid of renewed attacks by Christians when the Israelis leave.

A visit to the Ain el Helweh camp showed a wide area of wrecked buildings, jumbles of masonry and loose sheets of corrugated iron that appeared to have been ripped from roofs.

The trip through southern Lebanon was made in a convoy of cars escorted by about 10 armed Israeli soldiers. All participants, including the journalists, were required to wear bulletproof vests. Several months ago, Israeli military officials said such precautions were unnecessary.

As recently as six months ago, reporters could take taxis in Jerusalem and drive to southern Lebanon unescorted.

The most recent incident involving Israeli casualties occurred July 11 when a bomb exploded as a truck was passing Hasbaya, in the southeast. Two soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. In all, more than 150 Israeli soldiers have been killed in Lebanon since the major fighting ended in August.

The Awali River, Israel's likely new line, is a shallow and fast-moving stream, only a few yards wide at most points, cutting through steep valleys covered with scrub pine and olive trees.

Officers traveling with the reporters said it would not be difficult for enemy forces to cross the river, but they added that artillery and tactical rockets along the river would be unable to reach Israeli territory.

Military sources have said that, because of Sidon's complexities and the presence of hostile groups, Israel's mission would be easier if Sidon were put beyond the line of Israeli control.

"Whatever the redeployment plan, Sidon will become the major town of the Israeli presence," the military spokesman in the city said. "It is the capital of the south of the country, and you can't cut the capital off from its area."

Milan Newspaper Says Pontiff Plans Shake-Up in Vatican Media

United Press International

MILAN — An Italian newspaper reported Monday that Pope John Paul II is planning a major reshuffle in the leadership of the Vatican news media in October that will affect Vatican radio, the daily newspaper L'Osservatore Romano and the Vatican press office.

Il Giornale, a Milan daily newspaper, said the shake-up would coincide with the fifth anniversary of John Paul's election to the papacy. When John Paul was elected in October, 1978, he received for another five years the heads of the Vatican press. The positions come up for review every five years.

The Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, the deputy director of the Vatican press office, said Vatican spokesmen would not comment on the report.

Vatican Telephone Line Set Up for Kidnappers

The Associated Press

ROME — The Vatican said Monday it had set up a special telephone line so that a man who claims he kidnapped a teen-age girl can directly call the Vatican to arrange her release in return for freedom for the man who tried to assassinate the pope.

It acted after the purported kidnapper of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, demanded in a tape recording that he talk with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, at a prearranged time.

The new demand was on a tape that also carried hysterical screams and means that the kidnapper said were pleas from the daughter of a Vatican messenger.

Relatives of the girl, who has been missing for nearly a month, said they recognized her voice pleading "please let me sleep" but they were not sure of the authenticity of the entire tape.

The purported kidnappers are demanding the release by Wednesday of Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk who is serving a life prison term for the May 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II. They said the girl would be released after Mr. Agca is freed.

In a telephone call to the Italian news agency ANSA after the Vatican announcement, a man who described himself as a kidnapper said, "There is nothing to negotiate."

ANSA said the call came from the same man who disclosed the existence of the tape recording and it quoted him as saying, "The telephone call will only serve to define the way, as said in the statement, to get Agca out of Italian territory."

The news agency said that the caller also said, "Emanuela is alive, but the deadline will fall on July 20 without delay."

The taped message, discovered Sunday, said Cardinal Casaroli must work out the details of Mr. Agca's departure from Italy.

Cardinal Casaroli is the Roman Catholic Church's most powerful figure after the pope, but the Vatican has no power to free Mr. Agca from prison. Only the president of Italy can pardon him.

The girl's uncle, Mario Meneguzzi, said the family was convinced that a voice on the tape was that of Emanuela Orlandi.

Police Detain 51 Armenians, Seize Explosives in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

which could not be confirmed independently. French police refrained from arresting him because of a fear of reprisals.

The Tashnak spokesman said that the choice of France as a site for terrorist attacks could either mean that negotiations between the French government and ASALA had failed or that ASALA was being used by "other governments" to destabilize France.

The French government, while strongly condemning terrorism, has taken a generally sympathetic view of Armenian grievances. Earlier this week, the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, implicitly criticized Turkey for failing to acknowledge the massacres of Armenians in 1915, which is one of ASALA's main aims.

The terrorist attacks in France has strained relations between Ankara and Paris. Turkish officials have implicitly criticized the French government for allowing extremists to operate on its territory, a charge denied in Paris.

Among the weapons confiscated by French police were submachine guns, two pounds of explosives, detonators, and automatic pistols. Police said, however, that they still had no evidence linking those detained to the Orly bombing. In France, suspects can be held for up to 48 hours for questioning without charges.

In a phone call to the French news agency Agence France-Presse in Athens on Saturday, a man who claimed to be speaking for ASALA threatened new terrorist attacks against an unidentified country holding Armenian prisoners. At least eight countries could fall into this category including the United States, Canada, and Britain.

The largest community, about three million, lives in the Soviet Republic of Armenia. A half a million live in the United States, 300,000 in France, and about 100,000 in Turkey.

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Bomb Blast in Namibia Damages a Gas Station

The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — A bomb damaged a gasoline station in central Windhoek on Monday, but no one was injured, police reported. They estimated damage at about 60,000 rand (\$55,000).

The explosion on Kaiser Street, the main street of the territorial capital, occurred hours before the scheduled declaration of a state of emergency for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. The council, to include members of various Namibian political parties, is intended to assist Willie van Niekerk, the territorial administrator appointed by South Africa.

Abu Nidal Emerges from Underground

(Continued from Page 1)

poster superimposed pictures of Palestinians massacred last year in Beirut's Chatila refugee camp with those of Mr. Arafat mounted like an Arab potlatch on his back, at his new headquarters in Tunis.

In a recent interview in his luxury hotel in Damascus, a young Palestinian follower of Abu Nidal discussed the group, which touched off the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year by shooting Salomo Arab. Israel's ambassador to London.

The follower, Ali Saber, openly admitted that his organization had sought to assassinate all those in the Palestinian movement whom he said, "The Palestinian people condemned" for backsliding into "treason."

This was the case, Ali Saber said, for Issam Sartawi, the moderate Arafat aide assassinated in Portugal last April for his talks with Israeli liberals, as well as for half a dozen other Arafat aides and PLO officials killed since 1978 in European and Arab capitals as a result of Abu Nidal's feud with Mr. Arafat.

Fighter Crashes in Bavaria

KEMPTEN, West Germany — A West German Air Force Starfighter jet crashed in Bavaria on Monday when its engine stalled. The two crew members parachuted to safety and had only minor injuries, authorities said.

While refusing to say directly whether Mr. Arafat was also a target for the movement's assassins, Ali Saber left little doubt in his references to the PLO chairman that this was so.

"Arafat himself has taken the road of treason," he said. "He has taken the road away from revolution, away from armed struggle, away from the statutes of Fatah, and there comes a day when reality becomes very clear before the Palestinian people."

Mr. Arafat, Ali Saber said, was already "politically finished" and had no future role in the Palestinian revolution. The question of whether he was to be marked for execution, he said, "is up to the Palestinian people to decide."

Western diplomats in Damascus see the tentative emergence of Abu Nidal and his followers from hiding as a sign of the Syrian hand behind the mutiny against Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO. Abu Nidal has long been considered closely allied to the Syrian government and could not operate from Damascus without its approval.

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East German Guard Defects
The Associated Press
HANNOVER, West Germany — A 24-year-old East German border guard evaded weapons designed to fire automatically at trespassers, climbed a barbed-wire fence and fled into West Germany on Monday, authorities said.

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Officials See San Salvador Gaining on Insurgents

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON Post Service
SAN SALVADOR — For the first time since elections more than a year ago, U.S. and Salvadoran officials say the United States-backed government has the initiative in its fight against leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

They point to gains on the political and diplomatic fronts of this complex war as well as on the battlefield. But they caution that these may be difficult to sustain.

"I am sure we have the initiative," Defense Minister Carlos Enrique Vides Casanova said Friday during a visit to the town of San Ildefonso, until three weeks ago in

the heart of guerrilla-controlled territory. But he was careful to add, "for the moment."

Deane R. Hinton, the outgoing U.S. ambassador, told reporters in the capital that the Salvadoran armed forces are chasing the insurgents "all around this damn country."

"Right now the army's got it all their way, and its damned encouraging," Mr. Hinton said. But he said that "four months ago the guerrillas had it all their way. They were going like a house on fire. So military situations can change, and maintaining the momentum is an important problem."

In a struggle for power often founded more on public percep-

tions than on territorial gains or military victories, success rarely can be measured in clear, objective terms. "There are always more intangibles and questions than there are answers," Mr. Hinton said.

The current optimism is based on several recent developments.

General Vides Casanova said that the government's main "offensive" in the political area now is carrying out free elections, along with "the offer to have a dialogue with the left to participate in the elections, with the amnesty law, with certain reforms that are being introduced, with the elaboration of our constitution."

Politically and diplomatically,

"we were not so aggressive before," he said.

Even some members of the guerrilla movement have conceded in recent interviews outside the country that they have failed to come up with an adequate response to some of these government moves.

An insurgent spokesman based in Mexico said last week that the highly publicized effort of the U.S. special envoy, Richard B. Stone, to meet the guerrillas' calls for dialogue represented little substantive change but "has been setting the diplomatic rhythm."

Other moderate members of the guerrilla movement have said in the past two months that they are concerned about their movement's

lack of a new response to the coming presidential elections. They said privately that they felt attempts last year to boycott the March 28 vote for a Constituent Assembly or prevent it from taking place through violent attacks were a propaganda disaster. But no response to the new elections appears to have been agreed upon.

Militarily, the Salvadoran armed forces have concentrated their resources for the past month on a major sweep through the provinces of San Vicente and Usulután. They have also moved troops deep into areas of northern Morazan and Chalatenango provinces, which were held for most of this year by the insurgents.

But officials in El Salvador note that each of the government's advances is plagued by serious weaknesses.

The military successes have come, thus far, with barely a shot being fired. The insurgents' best units, highly mobile forces of several hundred men, have thus far dispersed before the advance of government troops.

"They are going to concentrate their means at some moment, and logically they are going to try to make some action that gives them a little credibility," said General Vides Casanova.

Referring to the insurgents' continued destruction of crops, power plants and bridges, he said, "They are going to react, as always, by destroying the goods of the people, and logically in areas that cannot be taken care of — you can't take care of everything — they are capable of destroying things."

General Vides Casanova would not discuss specifics, but the guerrillas have said for several months now that they are rebuilding the urban organizations that were largely destroyed in their failed January 1981 offensive, and there is much speculation that their next major move may be in the capital.

Meanwhile, the coming elections are the object of increasing debate even among groups that have worked closely with the current government.

The elections are scheduled for November, but both the nation's largest labor federation on the center-left and backers of the Constituent Assembly president, Roberto D'Aubuisson, on the extreme right are calling for a postponement of the vote until next year, when the polling might be better organized and stricter provisions taken against fraud.

Moreover, a communist leader in El Salvador said recently that the left may not have to develop a new response to the elections if the race between the Christian Democrats and the ultrarightist parties is as violent and bitter as many expect it to be.

In a homily Sunday at the Metropolitan Cathedral, the Rev. Jesus Delgado said that despite the government's amnesty program, more than 2,500 civilians have been killed by the government's military and paramilitary forces since the beginning of the year while fewer than 50 have been killed by the guerrillas.

The constitution to be debated this week, Father Delgado warned, is on the point of being signed in a climate of violence and with the help of brothers.

Both the church and the more moderate labor leaders in the country continue calling for dialogue covering a wide variety of issues, not just talks about participation in the elections, as the only solution to the nation's fratricidal violence.

As Father Delgado said Sunday, in many sectors of the government, despite U.S. maneuvers, the word dialogue is still "taboo," and in some circles "he who speaks it is signing his own death sentence."

In a country that depends increasingly on U.S. support and with the Reagan administration's twice-yearly certification of human rights improvements here due in less than two weeks, such a record would cause backing on Capitol Hill "to blow apart," a U.S. diplomat said.

Mr. Burnett told the House Science and Technology subcommittee that the board's findings were preliminary and that it has found nothing so far that would call for closing any airport.

The agency is studying National and Dulles International in the Washington area, Kennedy International and LaGuardia in New York City, Los Angeles International, Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena in California, Houston International and Midway, San Diego's Lindbergh, Denver's Stapleton International, Boston's Logan International and Florida's Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood.

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WELCOME TO TOKYO — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan stands with his wife, Shafiq, and Emperor Hirohito as national anthems are played at a welcoming ceremony in Tokyo. General Zia urged that "orchestrated pressure" be applied to persuade the Soviet Union to end its military presence in Afghanistan.

Ex-Aide to Reagan Identifies 2 Men As Sources of Memo on Carter Plans

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — Wayne H. Vais, a former Reagan aide, has named two men as the sources of a memorandum he received in 1980 dealing with plans of the Carter campaign staff for the Reagan-Carter debate that fall.

A spokesman for a House subcommittee headed by Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, said that Mr. Vais had identified the two sources as John Lenczowski, a Soviet and East European affairs expert now on the staff of the National Security Council, and Robert D. Leahy, a lobbyist and public relations man.

The naming of the two sources, however, does not shed any light on the major unanswered question as to who on President Jimmy Carter's staff at the White House might have given material to the Reagan campaign for use in the debate.

Neither Mr. Lenczowski nor Mr. Leahy worked in the White House at that time, and neither was involved in the Carter campaign.

The subcommittee spokesman said that the panel, after further questioning of Mr. Vais, would

seek to talk to Mr. Lenczowski and Mr. Leahy.

Mr. Vais, in a telephone interview late Sunday, declined comment on the case, saying that he was talking only to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Albosta panel.

Mr. Lenczowski and Mr. Leahy were not available for comment.

Meanwhile, Monday was the deadline set by Mr. Albosta's Human Resources Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to receive letters from Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, and Michael K. Deaver, deputy White House chief of staff, concerning anything they might know about how the Reagan campaign staff obtained Carter debate material.

Mr. Vais served in the Reagan administration as White House liaison to business and professional groups until he was replaced earlier this year.

He has said that he does not know who on the Carter staff provided the information that formed the basis for the memo that he sent to David R. Gergen, assistant to the president for communications.

Mr. Lenczowski, at the time of the 1980 presidential campaign,

was an aide to Representative James A. Courter, Republican of New Jersey, as well as a teacher of government and politics at the University of Maryland and an unofficial consultant to the Reagan campaign.

Mr. Leahy was a friend and classmate of Mr. Lenczowski at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and reportedly passed along to him information and ideas for use in the Reagan campaign. At that time, Mr. Leahy worked for Ernest Witenberg Associates, representing various foreign clients.

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Congress Sets Leader for Its Budget Office

By Jonathan Fierbringer

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — Rudolph G. Penner, a budget and tax expert for a conservative think tank, will be named this week as director of the Congressional Budget Office, according to congressional officials.

The budget office, Congress's version of the administration's Office of Management and Budget, provides the only official alternative budget analysis, economic forecast and options to compare with the president's budget. This alternative analysis, especially when in disagreement with the president's budget, has been a major force in budget decisions on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Penner still has to meet this week with Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the House speaker, Mr. O'Neill's aides said Sunday, so the speaker "can shake hands with him and say hello." But another aide said of the appointment, "It's done."

Mr. Penner is currently director of tax policy studies for the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank in Washington. He was chief economist in the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration.

Mr. Penner, 47, who is often referred to as a conservative economist, described himself in a recent interview as "pretty close to the center on economic issues, in part because the center has moved."

Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, has approved the appointment, as has Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the president pro tempore of the Senate, who will sign the appointment letter with Mr. O'Neill. No approval is needed from the full House or Senate.

Mr. Penner will replace Alice M. Rivlin, who was the office's first director, serving two four-year terms. She announced her intention to resign last September but agreed to stay on until a successor was named.

The delay in appointing Mr. Penner, who was considered the leading contender from the beginning, was a result of the late passage of the 1984 budget resolution.

Lambert Visits Australia
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
CANBERRA, Australia — The West German economics minister, Otto Lambert, arrived here Monday for a three-day visit.

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U.S. Using Classified Data in Its Bid To Deport a Critic of South Africa

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

NEW YORK Times Service
CHICAGO — Federal authorities were due to resume their efforts Monday to deport Dennis Brutus, a black poet in self-imposed exile from southern Africa for 10 years because of his criticisms of South Africa's apartheid policy.

The deportation hearing, scheduled before Judge Irving Schwartz at U.S. District Court here, represents a rare instance in which immigration and Naturalization Service officials seek deportation based on classified information that is withheld from the defendant and his attorney.

Mr. Brutus, 59, a professor of African and English literature at Northwestern University, has been fighting deportation for a year and a half, arguing that he would become a target for assassination by the South African secret police if forced to return to southern Africa.

As evidence, Mr. Brutus and his supporters point out that he has been imprisoned in South Africa, and they say he has also been shot by the secret police.

In an advisory opinion to immigration authorities, Lawrence Arthur, chief of the asylum division of the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, said his agency concurred with Mr. Brutus that he had a "well-founded fear of persecution in South Africa." He added, however, that Mr. Brutus had not established that he faced such persecution in his home country, Zimbabwe. Now a black-ruled nation, Zimbabwe was formerly Rhodesia, a white-ruled British territory.

"He claims fear of persecution by agents of the South African gov-

ernment should he return to Zimbabwe and believes that the Zimbabwean authorities will prove unable to offer effective protection to him," Mr. Arthur said. "He cites the assassination of a prominent African National Congress official in Zimbabwe to support this belief." The reference was to Joe Gqabi, who was killed by machine-gun fire last summer.

"We would point out," the Arthur letter continued, "that it has never been proven that this assassination was committed by South African agents. In this connection, we note that an adult son of Mr. Brutus lives in Zimbabwe, apparently without threat to his safety."

U.S. authorities have said that Mr. Brutus need not return to southern Africa and that he could go instead to Britain, where he lived and worked after he left Africa in 1966.

Susan R. Gresh, an attorney for Mr. Brutus, said she had been advised by the British authorities that whatever immigration rights he may have had in the 1960s would have lapsed after he failed to live in Britain for two years.

She said expert witnesses would be called at the hearing to testify to the dangers he would face if forced to return to southern Africa. Among these are Albie Sachs, a white South African lawyer who now lives in Mozambique; Randall Robinson, head of Trans Africa, the largest anti-apartheid lobbying organization in Washington; Richard Lapchick, a United Nations sociologist; and others who will testify on South African incursions into black African states such as Zimbabwe.

Mr. Brutus was accompanied by 16 supporters.

The most important point of a straw poll, which is an unofficial, nonbinding vote, "is to prove the organizational support of a candidate," said Richard Gabriel, the Democratic chairman for Manchester.

"It means that whoever voted for this candidate spent three bucks of his money, spent a day of his life to come here, work for the candidate and sit in the hot sun," Mr. Gabriel said.

Mr. Askew tallied 1,066 of the 1,143 votes in a poll by the Manchester, New Hampshire, Democratic Committee at a picnic Sunday. Senator John Glenn of Ohio was a distant second with 34 votes.

Mr. Askew took 75 of the 117 votes cast in a straw vote Saturday in Wisconsin's Shawano County.

Florida's Askew Favored in Straw Polls Held in Wisconsin and New Hampshire
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK — Former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida won Democratic presidential straw polls in New Hampshire and Wisconsin over the weekend.

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A. HAMBOURG
New York
JULY 1983

Safety Compliance Said to Vary for 14 U.S. Airports

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
WASHINGTON — James Burnett, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, told a congressional panel Monday that a government survey of 14 airports around the nation shows "substantial variations" regarding what constitutes compliance with safety standards.

Mr. Burnett told the House Science and Technology subcommittee that the board's findings were preliminary and that it has found nothing so far that would call for closing any airport.

The agency is studying National and Dulles International in the Washington area, Kennedy International and LaGuardia in New York City, Los Angeles International, Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena in California, Houston International and Midway, San Diego's Lindbergh, Denver's Stapleton International, Boston's Logan International and Florida's Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now the Negotiating

New proposals by each side have brought the Soviet Union and the United States within negotiating range on strategic weapons. Two types of agreement now look feasible.

One would be essentially a modification of the unratified but mutually observed limits written into SALT-2 in 1979. The missile reductions now offered by the Soviet side exceed the cuts it refused to make in that treaty or even to promise for SALT-3. The Pentagon wants still more, but the present Soviet offer already allows President Reagan to claim a major gain with respect to the treaty terms that he denounced as "fatally flawed."

What such a treaty would not achieve is the total restructuring of Soviet forces that the Reagan administration has demanded in exchange for a few U.S. reductions. To eliminate Moscow's theoretical "first strike" capability against American land missiles, the Reagan team has been asking the Russians to dismantle more than half their land-based forces, including two-thirds of the 600 heavy SS-16s and -19s. Yet they are asked to tolerate America's "first strike" missile, the 10-warhead MX. This was never a plausible bargaining position.

These "first strike" fears could be addressed in a second, separate treaty that would look toward gradual restructuring on both sides.

As proposed by President Reagan's Secretary of Defense, the aim would be to replace the most menacing, destabilizing multi-warhead missile with small, single-warhead weapons. Negotiating that bargain would take a long time, but an early agreement in principle should be possible, setting a target of 10 to 20 years for the retirement of all multi-warhead missiles, and a timetable for the transition.

The two types of agreement are easily made compatible. The superpowers could agree to

restructure while continuing to observe the present weapons limits in SALT-2, or reduce those limits in the manner of some of the START proposals. If America will not insist on an immediate restructuring of Soviet forces, those proposals are clearly converging.

The Russians suggest cuts by the end of the decade to 1,800 missiles and bombers (from SALT's 2,250); the Americans say 1,200 missiles and 400 bombers. That is a negotiable difference of 200. The Russians propose sublimits of 1,080 multi-warhead weapons on land or sea (from SALT's 1,200) and of 680 for land alone (from SALT's 820). That would let them keep all SS-16s and -19s but would require dismantling about 100 other large missiles.

The Reagan administration no longer seeks to defer discussion of air-based cruise missiles. Both sides would set a sub-limit of 120 cruise-bearing bombers, with Washington offering a limit of 2,400 (down from 3,360) cruises. The American proposal to reduce total warheads from about 7,000 to 5,000 is probably acceptable to Moscow if Mr. Reagan drops the demand that no more than half be based on land.

There are other potential sticking points. One is the undefined American demand for better verification. Another is the Soviet threat to retreat from its proposals if American medium-range missiles are deployed in Europe.

Such issues can always be exploited by those who think that euphoria over treaties would hamper rearmament. But weapons costs and the obvious political interests in a Reagan-Andropov summit meeting are now counterpressures. There are no longer any insuperable technical obstacles if Presidents Reagan and Andropov want to advance the cause of arms control and can extract agreement from reluctant parties in both societies.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

More Help for Ethiopia

It turns out there may be a way for America to do more for starving Ethiopians after all. The question has arisen as a result of news reports suggesting that the Reagan administration was allowing the racist state of official U.S.-Ethiopian relations to impede famine relief. In the matter of trucks for distribution of available supplies, officials had justified hesitation on grounds that any transport provided to the government, and any supplies, might be diverted to the Ethiopian war effort. This explanation raised the question of whether the administration was allowing politics and bureaucracy to muffle humanitarian concern.

There are a lot of obstacles to the free flow of relief to the people suffering in Ethiopia's afflicted northern provinces. Most of these are obstacles imposed by the Ethiopian government, a Moscow-oriented military regime not loath to use food as a weapon of civil war.

The United States has responded to the few and limited direct appeals it has received from the Ethiopian government, supplying the special high-protein foods needed by mothers and

children. It has also been helping the Ethiopian refugees who have fled into Sudan. Still, America has appeared to be dragging its feet in response to a United Nations appeal in May for transport. The Agency for International Development now reports that it is discussing with Catholic Relief Service, and with other of the private agencies that do the actual food distribution, ways in which local trucks can be leased or rented. The idea is that these methods allow the money to go further and limit the possibility of diversion to military use.

Nothing done by compassionate foreigners can make up for the policy choices of the Ethiopian government or the stagnation of that government's Soviet patrons. In Ethiopia as elsewhere, Moscow continues to concentrate on furnishing arms, leaving it to the Western countries to pick up the requirements of relief, not to speak of development. All that provides no reason, however, for the United States to fall away from its traditional position that relief of starvation knows no politics.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Recovery Means Investment

To sustain recovery, politicians are tempted to think that consumer spending should grow as fast as possible, which it will be able to do if wages run well ahead of prices. That is actually the way to cut short this recovery, because what is needed is wage restraint that will boost profits and hence investment.

A cyclical rebound in profits will not be enough to provide the investment follow-through that was missing in the 1975-76 recovery and again in 1978-79. For that, profits need to rise at the expense of wages — and go on doing so for several years.

Presidential candidates entering America's election year of 1984 are not likely to want to emphasize this, and even conservative governments which have recently won elections in Britain, West Germany and Japan do not seem eager to emphasize it.

—The Economist (London).

The IMF and Brazilians

The International Monetary Fund's second attempt to secure a deflationary program out of the Brazilian government is all over, as they say, bar the rioting. The first sign that the Brazilians may not take the package lying down came with the announcement that a one-day strike is being prepared for Thursday.

The truth is that the Fund is still trying to deal with newfangled problems with some very old-fashioned methods. What was a suitable policy prescription for a relatively rich developed country attempting to hold a fixed parity for its exchange rate under the postwar Bret-

ton Woods system is not necessarily suitable for poor countries facing more pressing problems and with populations at appallingly low levels of income. Very real hardship can result.

—The Guardian (London).

WACPAC Is on the Trail

The Whimsical Alternative Coalition Political Action Committee, better known as WACPAC, is officially registered with the Federal Election Commission. It had thus far limited its activity to giving parties on the anniversary of the Watergate burglary. Now it is undertaking a more serious role — investigating how the 1980 Reagan presidential campaign received purchased highly sensitive documents from a mole in the Carter campaign.

WACPAC has already nicknamed the disgruntled Carter employee who passed the documents "sore throat." It says the number-one suspect is Richard Nixon: "He's been blamed for everything else in the last 15 years, thus habit dictates his inclusion on this list. We are awaiting the smoking gun."

—Clay F. Richards, UPI (Washington).

A British Vote of Conscience

Right-wing Conservatives in Britain who have been clamoring for the restoration of capital punishment were rebuffed by the House of Commons, which rejected a motion bringing back the death sentence. It was a vote of conscience. Labor had always opposed capital punishment and it is pleasant to know that a large number of Tories share their views.

—The Hindustan Times (Delhi).

FROM OUR JULY 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Small Buick Impresses

PARIS — American automobile constructors seem to have thoroughly taken up the idea of the small, light, speedy runabout automobile which is more than a runabout and can be considered a very useful touring vehicle for the man who does not want or who is unable to put up the money for a full-sized machine. Mr. John L. Poole, of the Buick Company, has just arrived in Paris with a further sample of American genius in this type of construction. This model is known as the Buick No. 10, and is fitted with a four-cylinder 18 horse-power motor. European makers sometimes find it difficult to understand how American makers can turn out the vehicles they now do at low prices with such excellent commercial results.

1933: Winemakers Eye America

LONDON — Prospects for repeal of prohibition in the United States may have a helpful effect on negotiation of a wheat limitation accord, which has advanced to another stage here in separate discussions among the four major exporting nations — the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia — the Danubian states, Russia and European importing countries. As a result, it is possible that concessions by the importing nations, particularly France and Italy, on their wheat import restrictions, may be based on the opening of a market for their wines in the United States. Another meeting with Russia brought renewed Soviet emphasis on the necessity of foreign financing of its wheat crop.

Americans Are Moving Toward Consensus

By Michael Barone

WASHINGTON — Politics is usually seen as a series of debates. Yet in the long run what politicians and voters agree on can be more important than what they argue about.

It is hard to make sense of the politics of 1983 if you are looking for heated debates. What is happening becomes clearer when you look for consensus — which is what the voters have asked the politicians to produce.

In 1982 the voters saw to it that the Republican president had a Democratic House and a Republican Senate to work with. As a result we have had a kind of national coalition government, reaching decision by negotiation between Republican leaders and either the Democratic House leadership or House Democrats who, on a particular issue, can attract enough of a following to make a majority with the Republicans.

This coalition government has produced a gasoline tax, a cut in future Social Security benefits, a compromise on the MX missile and disarmament. It has produced something close to a consensus on the budget. The House and Senate spending figures are not far apart, and the president's adamant opposition probably ensures there will be no significant tax increase.

But his work pales in importance next to ideas that suddenly seem to command almost universal agreement. These include consensus on:

• Education. The National Commission on Excellence in Education and other commissions

that reported this spring have articulated a consensus on which school boards and politicians at the state and local level have been acting for several years now. American schools are not doing a good enough job teaching basic skills or encouraging distinction. More money is needed, but it's not enough by itself: there must be changes in teaching methods and in the structure of the teaching system (e.g., merit pay).

• Limits to the public sector. Not one of the Democratic presidential candidates is promising a guaranteed annual income, national health insurance or Social Security benefit increases. No one in the Reagan administration is talking about significant further cuts in federal domestic spending. At the state level we see a similar situation. Even states in great economic difficulty are raising taxes to maintain many if not all state services, while the richest states show no propensity to increase spending vastly.

• Civil rights. Here consensus is not so apparent, yet there are signs. The Reagan administration has belatedly acknowledged that civil rights laws are not fully obeyed and that new laws may be needed against discrimination. On the other side, the Joint Center for Political Studies published in June a paper signed by distinguished black leaders which concentrated not on the

issues of busing and quotas but on the economy, the black family and education.

The gasoline tax, the Social Security compromise and the MX-disarmament agreement will affect lives in the next several years. The emerging consensus on education and, perhaps, civil rights has the potential to improve the quality of American life 20 and 40 years from now.

In each case it has been reached in large part because the Reagan administration, with popular support, has put a barrier in front of liberals. In some cases the response has been just to stop; in others it has been to change direction. But the result has not been a simple ratification of the Reagan position. In some cases the Reaganites find the consensus leading on a course they would never have chosen by themselves.

It is possible that the Democrats, if they win back control of the government in 1984 or 1988, will change course and the consensus will vanish. But there is not much evidence — aside from some ritualistic homage to the goals of some lobbies — in the words and actions of the Democratic presidential candidates that this will be so. There is even less evidence in the actions of the Democrats where they are in control, in the House of Representatives and in the governments of many states. If anything, they are helping to fashion consensus — which, by definition, is not produced by one party alone.

The Washington Post.

Nicaragua: Who Thinks the Lying Has Stopped?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The United States Congress is arguing, without a hint of intentional satire, whether or not to give money for "covert" aid to guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Vice President George Bush has toured Europe and is going about the United States to seek understanding for policy on Central America. The problem, as he sees it, is that "we haven't explained it well enough."

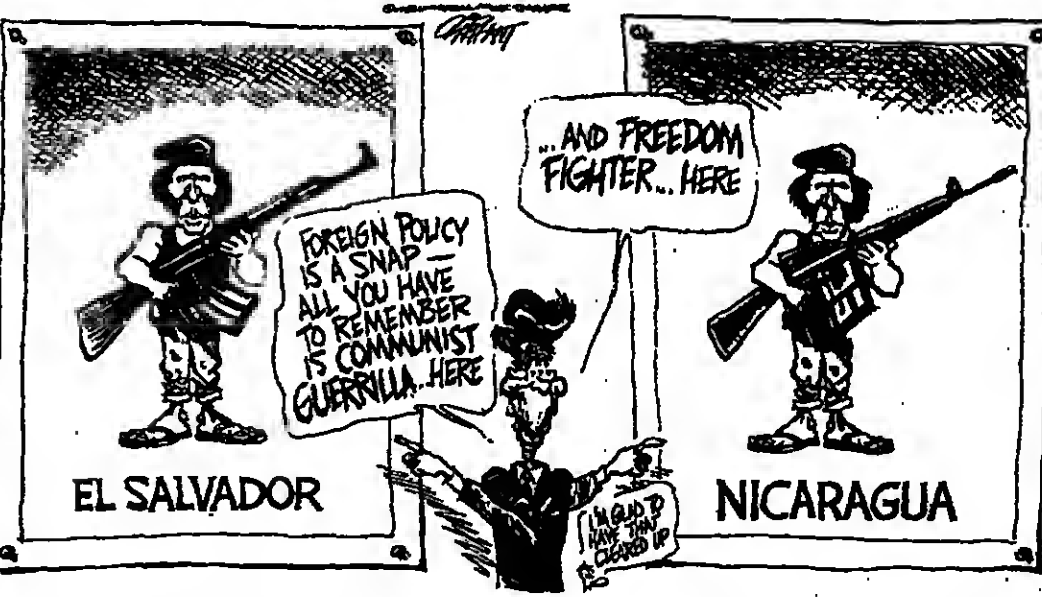
Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle has charged that critics who question the Reagan administration's seriousness on arms control are "damaging and unworthy."

But in the same breath Mr. Perle said that even if an arms control agreement is reached with Moscow, the United States will go ahead with the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, the Stealth bomber, the Trident-2 submarine and its new missile. The current U.S. arsenal was built earlier than Soviet weapons, so it is older and we have to catch up with their catching up, he insisted, saying it is false to call this an "arms race."

Ambassador Deane Hinton, in a farewell speech in San Salvador, said he fully agrees with an administration that has just dumped him and his immediate superior, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, for doubting that unleashed right-wing killers can "win" the civil war.

All that is why Seymour Hersh's book about Henry Kissinger in the Nixon White House matters. The second did bureaucratic infighting and the ego trips can be set aside as the gossip of history. Every government has dirty linen. But Mr. Hersh has carefully correlated the various versions of major policy decisions, public and private, in a way that shows how much of the "explanations" were deliberate lies. Certainly, it didn't begin in the Nixon administration.

It was unfortunate, one of the casualties of hurried journalism, that the same kind of matching what was said out loud and what was being done was never attempted with the Pentagon Papers, which reached back through the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. (That matching of word and deed would be a worthy subject for a graduate student's thesis.)



Nicaragua: Are Soviet Bases Really the Point?

By Richard H. Ullman

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Bases, it seems, are the sticking point. "If the Soviet Union or the Cubans, in conjunction or alone, were to establish a major base or military position in Central America, I think it would be a matter of very serious concern," former Vice President Henry Kissinger said in a television address last month.

The words could have come from President Reagan or any member of his administration. They are always put forward as self-evident truth. Yet it is by no means self-evident that Soviet (let alone Cuban) bases in Central America would seriously threaten the security of the United States. Those who utter such certainties owe their listeners a careful explanation of what they mean.

When politicians or officials talk of "vital interests," what they usually have in mind is money. When they say that a given Soviet action will pose "grave challenges" they mean that the United States will have to spend more to counter it. They should be required to specify what they think the cost might be. That would bring the issue down to earth. Cost estimates — and whether or not they should be paid — are debatable. "Vital interests" are not.

In the case of Central America, those who claim to fear Soviet or Cuban bases should be asked what it would cost to neutralize them quickly if they were ever used for military operations against the United States, its allies (including other Latin American nations) or the strategic Caribbean shipping lanes.

Talking out a base would require a certain number of navy and air force personnel, using predictable amounts of fuel and munitions. Some ships, planes, bombs and persons would need to be bought or recruited anew, so as not to tie down resources needed elsewhere. Others would not.

There is already substantial U.S. power in the region. And Central America is within range of Air National Guard and Naval Reserve formations not earmarked for combat further afield. If a price tag was assigned to the task of invading the Soviet or Cuban "grave challenges" in the hemisphere, the chances are that the figure would not cause much of a bulge in the Pentagon's budget.

For the Russians, on the other hand, an encounter would be highly disadvantageous. They would be depending on long and precarious lines of supply, far from home ports and airfields, while Americans flying from Texas and Florida could drop their bombs and be home for lunch.

Indeed, what would Moscow gain from running such risks? Not any change in the overall strategic balance. In an era of intercontinental missiles, firing nuclear weapons from nearby bases conveys no real benefit. And there are no plausible ways in which the Soviet Union could profit from attacking North America with conventional weapons.

The irony is that Soviet bases in the Eastern Mediterranean or the South China Sea would be much more harmful to U.S. interests than bases in the Caribbean. Moreover, it should be remembered that Moscow already has bases in Cuba at its disposal.

Why should it now seek new ones? Similar considerations apply to Cuban bases in Central America. Supply lines would be shorter, but the stakes much higher. Would the Castro regime imagine that a United States sufficiently provoked to strike at Cuban bases would allow Cuba itself to remain unscathed?

The overwhelming military advantage that the United States would enjoy in its own backyard is what makes it so untenable to argue that a Soviet or Cuban presence in Central America would seriously threaten U.S. national security.

It also makes it most unlikely that Russians or Cubans would ever place significant military "assets" there and run the risk of losing them in the first hours of a shooting war.

And it makes it likely that, if Soviet or Cuban bases were ever established in Central America, they would be used only to defend the country in which they were located — Nicaragua, for instance.

Nicaragua, indeed, is the real issue. Its Sandinista regime is under attack from rightist insurgents based in Honduras who are armed, trained and paid by the United States. Thus far it has been able to cope with these enemies without striking at their staging areas in Honduras. But if the

insurgency grows, the Sandinists might well retaliate across the border.

The Sandinists would do so with aircraft supplied by Moscow and Havana and launched from airfields built with Cuban assistance. But in thus retaliating and in seeking help from abroad, they would be acting entirely in accord with the international law of self-defense.

Yet Washington might seize upon any such Sandinist effort as an excuse for air and naval strikes against "Soviet and Cuban bases" in Nicaragua.

The United States might use its own force. Or it might use the modern Honduran air force — trained and financed by the United States — for the bulk of the job. If such operations occur, they should be seen for what they are: part of Washington's continuing not-so-covert campaign to overthrow the Sandinista government, not a response to any threat to the security of the United States.

The Reagan administration's fond hope is that once the Marxist regime in Managua is overthrown, the Marxist-led Salvadoran insurgency will fail.

Aspects of Brazil

Regarding the reports "IMF Move Reportedly to Press Brazil" and "A Social Chronicle's Battle for Status in Brazil" (JHT, July 13):

In the former report we read more of Brazil's debt problems, and in the latter a graphic description of Rio's high society disporting in honor of a gossip columnist in the Copacabana Palace Hotel. It is an ironic juxtaposition, which may have given some of your readers, and the bankers among them, food for thought.

DAVID LEHMANN, Cambridge, England.

A Hawkish Circle

In response to E.M. Erlich in Paris (Letters, July 11):

The pursuit of "parity of strength" amounts to giving to powers we believe to be of evil intent the dignity of determining our response. Soviet

Democrats are skeptical that Nicaraguan aid sustains the Salvadoran rebels, or that the corrupt Salvadoran regime can win unless U.S. combat troops fight its war for it.

They oppose the Reagan administration's policies — yet fear being seen as jeopardizing U.S. security if Central America is "lost" to communism. They think they are covering themselves by drawing the line at bases. But they are actually playing the president's game.

U.S. security, the safety of American citizens, that's why Central America matters so much, the president told a Republican gathering recently. So long as the Democrats allow such statements to go unchallenged, their opposition will be ineffective. They should insist that Mr. Reagan explain just what he has in mind, with numbers. The odds are that he cannot do so in a manner that convinces the American people that they face a significant danger.

The writer is a professor of international affairs at Princeton University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aspects of Brazil

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In Bavaria, A Warning To Strauss

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Among the various German tribes, the Bavarians have a reputation for being both hard-nosed and thick-skinned — traits, perhaps, of a mountain people. They are disinclined toward revolution. Their political patience, even when tested by malfeasance, scandals and tergiversations, is considerable.

Only twice in the last two centuries have they overthrown a king, and in each case the deed was done in comparatively slow motion.

One victim was King Ludwig I. His scandals liaison with Lola Montez was condoned, but raising the price of beer was not. He was made to walk the plank of abdication in 1848.

His grandson, Ludwig II, had an uncontrollable penchant for building fairy-tale castles at taxpayer's expense. In 1886 he was removed from the throne as mentally incompetent and he drowned mysteriously in Lake Starnberg a few days later.

Now it appears to be the turn of Bavaria's Premier Franz-Josef Strauss, whose political death has been prematurely reported for years. The regime scenario began taking shape last weekend at a convention of the Christian Social Union, the autonomous Bavarian sister of the Christian Democratic Party.

For 35 years Mr. Strauss has run the CSU with an iron hand, first as secretary-general and since 1969 as chairman. His power over the party, which he shaped into an instrument beholden to him, gave him unique leverage on the national scene. But this convention showed that the Strauss mystique is unraveling.

He was re-elected for another two-year term as chairman, but by only 77 percent of the vote, compared to nearly 97 percent two years ago. A Strauss protégé fared even worse. The chairman's two-hour keynote speech caused visible boredom; delegates yawned and kept their arms demonstratively folded during passages that called for applause. Earthy jokes, a Strauss stock-in-trade that appeals even to his political opponents, failed to evoke laughter.

The convention did not formally end. It just drifted apart. By Saturday afternoon so many delegates had simply walked out of the sweltering hall that there was no quorum and Mr. Strauss had to cancel his closing speech, along with the Bavarian and West German anthems.

He left Munich for another round as West Germany's "secret foreign minister" — a trip to Czechoslovakia and Poland, which, he hopes, will culminate in meetings with East Germany's Erich Honecker.

The immediate cause of Mr. Strauss's Munich embarrassment was his recent emergence as an "Ost-politician" and the role he played in engineering a billion-mark, government-guaranteed commercial bank loan to East Germany. That caused an uproar in his conservative party, the bolting of a Bundestag member, Franz Handlos, and acrimonious debate in the Bavarian state cabinet.

Mr. Strauss resembles the sorcerer's apprentice. Having forged his party in hard-line anti-Communist ultra-conservatism, he cannot now abruptly shift his followers to the more pragmatic stance required if he is to achieve as a super-chancellor at super-foreign minister, above his coalition partners Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But the real causes of the present discontent lie deeper. They were succinctly expressed by Mr. Handlos, the renegade deputy, who last week accused Mr. Strauss of practicing "one-man democracy" in the party and did not limit the accusation to the East German loan controversy.

What has troubled Strauss supporters for some time is the belief that he has turned the CSU into an instrument for his personal aggrandizement; and that he accepted the premiership of Bavaria in 1978 as a consolation prize for having no place in Bonn, and has treated that office as a mere waiting room. Not a few of his followers complain that he spends far too much time trying to govern West Germany and all too little governing Bavaria, the job for which he draws his salary.

Discontent has been fermenting for a number of years as Bavaria has become less provincial and a younger generation of politicians, not as personally dependent on Strauss patronage, has risen. For Mr. Strauss this has long been a potential threat. Without his Bavarian power base and the Christian Social Union solidly behind him, who and what is he?

He has a way of bouncing back, stronger from adversity. Still, last weekend's convention had the look of the beginning of the end.

International Herald Tribune.

Aspects of Brazil

Regarding the reports "IMF Move Reportedly to Press Brazil" and "A Social Chronicle's Battle for Status in Brazil" (JHT, July 13):

In the former report we read more of Brazil's debt problems, and in the latter a graphic description of Rio's high society disporting in honor of a gossip columnist in the Copacabana Palace Hotel. It is an ironic juxtaposition, which may have given some of your readers, and the bankers among them, food for thought.

DAVID LEHMANN, Cambridge, England.

A Hawkish Circle

In response to E.M. Erlich in Paris (Letters, July 11):

The pursuit of "parity of strength" amounts to giving to powers we believe to be of evil intent the dignity of determining our response. Soviet

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ARTS / LEISURE

'A Star' Is Pieced Together

By Kevin Thomas

LOS ANGELES—The 1954 version of "A Star Is Born," starring Judy Garland and James Mason, is almost as legendary for its missing scenes as for its status as one of Hollywood's great musicals.

Thanks to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and Warner Bros., we now have the closest we may ever come to a restored "A Star Is Born," which was directed by George Cukor and written by Moss Hart. It will be shown in Los Angeles this week and later in Chicago and Dallas.

The impetus for the restoration project grew from a sensational reaction to a clip of Garland singing "The Man That Got Away" at an academy tribute to Ira Gershwin.

The missing film was found by the Los Angeles County Art Museum's film programmer, Ronald Haver, in the most logical places—the vaults of Warner Bros. and the laboratories the studio used. Haver, for whom the reconstruction was a long-dreamed-of labor of love, came up with 20 of 27 missing minutes, consisting mainly of alternate shots. He filled in the remaining seven minutes with production stills, aided by the complete original stereo sound track.

Key funding came in the form of a \$30,000 grant from Warners and \$10,000 from Eastman Kodak.

Haver and associates have enhanced a classic so that it might be at least recognized as the masterpiece many have always felt it was.

The movie is one of Hollywood's most oft-told tales about itself, the latest being the 1976 version with Barbra Streisand and Kris Kristoferson. The story was first told by Cukor himself in the 1932 David O. Selznick production "What Price Hollywood?" starring Constance Bennett as a Brown Derby waitress who is given her big break by a director played by Lowell Sherman; as her career soars, his drowns in drink.

Five years later, Selznick had the director William Wellman and the writers Dorothy Parker, Alan Campbell and Robert Carson rework it as "A Star Is Born." They eliminated "What Price Hollywood's" contrived ending and

Bennett's snobbish millionaire playboy husband. Lowell Sherman's director became Fredric March's skidding star, who marries a rapidly rising actress played by Janet Clayton.

In a sense, Cukor and Moss Hart took the best of "What Price Hollywood?"—its polish and style—and the much-improved plot of Wellman's film and combined them as a comeback vehicle for Garland, to be produced by her husband, Sid Luft, and to feature, along with standards, six new songs by Harold Arlen and Ira Gershwin.

Haver believes the problems with the trimming of "A Star Is Born" started when Luft and Garland inserted the famous 20-minute "Born in a Trunk," which tells of the heroine's birth into vaudeville and emergence into a star, and has parallels to Garland's life.

Haver feels that it brings the film to a halt and paved the way for cuts ordered by Jack Warner to satisfy exhibitors alarmed by the film's 181-minute running time and less-than-dazzling box office, despite good reviews. But Haver believes the trims did far more harm to the film than simply lifting out "Born in a Trunk" would have done.

The substantial cuts occur near the beginning. Both versions open with Garland deftly protecting Mason from a disastrous public display of drunkenness. He later tracks her down at a club where she is singing and is impressed by her talent. He persuades her to leave her small band.

In the shorter version, we immediately see her being tested at Bickford's studio. In the original, Mason loses track of Garland, who in the meantime takes odd jobs, singing a jingle for a shampoo commercial and ending up as a car hop. Mason locates her only when he recognizes her voice in the commercial. He finds her at a rooming house, and explains that in his drunken stupor he had forgotten that he had been scheduled the next morning to go off on location for six weeks.

A reference to a "nutburger," does not make sense without the car-hop scene, and Garland's remark that she will never return to working as a car hop is robbed of its poignancy.

Between a scene showing Garland rehearsing a "Black Bottom" number for her first picture and her arriving with Mason at his sneak preview, there is an amusing and tender 90-second moment that shows Mason kindly advising Garland not to take preview reactions too seriously, then having to stop his car to let her throw up.

Among other scenes deleted was

one in the second half as Mason watches Garland rehearsing a song called "Here's What I'm Here For," and his proposal of marriage is heard over an open mike.

Cukor was never one to dwell on disappointments, but for Gavin Lambert's "On Cukor" he went on record as being outraged at not having been allowed to "sweat out" 20 minutes himself, saying he and Hart could easily have made the cuts so that they would have never been missed.

Less than 24 hours before his death from heart failure in January, Cukor was scheduled to see the first reassembled portion of his film at the academy.

"We had an ambivalent feeling about going ahead with that first look," said academy President Fay Kamin. "We were here, but we felt that George would have wanted us to go ahead with it. And we all thought what a great memorial to George the restored 'A Star Is Born' could be."



Judy Garland in "Lose That Face," one of the numbers restored to "A Star Is Born."

'Staying Alive': John Travolta Without a 'Fever'

By Janet Maslin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Only the presence of John Travolta turns "Staying Alive" from an unguaranteed disaster into a qualified one. Travolta is able to radiate warmth and sweetness even under the direct of circumstances, which are certainly the ones in which he finds himself here. As directed by Sylvester Stallone, who is also co-writer and co-producer, "Staying Alive" is a sequel with no understanding of what made its predecessor work. "Saturday Night Fever" was funny and touching, powered by a phenomenally successful score. This film is clumsy, mean-spirited and amazingly unmusical.

"Staying Alive" resumes the story of Tony Manero five years later. He's now a dancer living in Manhattan, and he's after all those

things that today's movie characters feel especially eager to pursue: success, celebrity and a beautiful body (his own). He has clearly developed the last and is hoping it will bring him the first two, as he auditions, in various "All That Jazz"-inspired sequences, for roles in Broadway musicals. En route to the predictable triumph, he romances two other dancers, a good-hearted chorus girl (Cynthia Rhodes) and a smirky, sarcastic star called Laura (Finola Hughes).

Tony first sees Laura as she performs one of the vaguely, Apache-inspired dance routines that contribute all too heavily to the choreography. However, Laura turns out to be rich and snooty, and she sneers insult after insult at Tony, who under Stallone's tutelage has unfortunately learned to sneer back. The dialogue, also written by Norman Wexler, consists almost entirely of cheerless wisecracks.

The big-break show, "Satan's Alley," is particularly dreadful. The costumes, by Bob Mackie, are gaudy and the dancers writhe through graceless contortions. Travolta looks terrifically agile, but that's not enough to save these sequences. However, the audience supposedly loves the show and loves Tony and decrees that he will be a big star.

The title song, left over from the first film, provides the only musically uplifting moment in the second. There are a few new songs by the Bee Gees; they're pleasant, but

little more, and they have been unaccountably buried beneath the dialogue. Songs by Frank Stallone, the director's brother, are featured much more prominently. According to the production notes, these "were chosen over hundreds of major contenders." Nevertheless, they are rivaled only by the rhythmic editing and the outstandingly un-

pleasant performances by Hughes and Steve Irwood (as the show's choreographer) as the most grating things here.

Travolta survives the film, but he would have been better off almost anywhere else—even in "Flashdance." That, not "Staying Alive," turns out to be the "Saturday Night Fever" knockoff of the summer.



John Travolta more or less "Staying Alive."

Royalists of a Sort Share Memories

By Milly McLean

United Press International

DURHAM, New Hampshire—There were no kings or queens or emperors, czars or shahs. But the royalists who gathered for the first American conference on monarchy had a lot of memories—and hopes.

The only robes were the black ones worn by a Russian Orthodox priest. The pomp was largely confined to a short flag procession and several national anthems broadcast over a tiny loudspeaker.

The 150 participants in the three-day conference included exiled Iranians and Russians and a Hawaiian who harbors hope that a royal governor will return to his homeland.

The conference at the University of New Hampshire was the culmination of a 20-year dream by a Stratford, Connecticut, man who inspects jet engines for a living.

Peter Koltypin can trace his Russian ancestors back to A.D. 600. He said that his mother and father fought for the czar during the Russian revolution and that he was born in exile in Yugoslavia in 1933.

He came to the United States in 1951 and later conceived the idea of a conference where monarchists could compare notes and correct misconceptions about kings and czars.

"In this country there's a great misunderstanding about monarchies, specifically about the Russian monarchy," Koltypin said. "The average person today thinks life is better now in the Soviet Union than it was under monarchy. Life before the revolution was 100 times better. It's a concentration camp now."

Koltypin bears the title of commander of the Order of Imperial Union of Russia. The crown jewel of the conference was supposed to be Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich, the heir to the Russian throne, who lives in Spain. But he bowed out at the last minute because of a family emergency, Koltypin said.

Most of those who did attend had only tenuous associations with royalty. Jonathan Honouli Kipikona Zotique, for example, is a former Catholic priest whose great-great-grandfather was prime minister to King Kalakaua of Hawaii. The ancestor was exiled to San Francisco in 1887 after American settlers almost lynched him, Zotique said.

Dressed in a brown and yellow Hawaiian shirt, sandals and heavy beads, Zotique said he went to the conference to enlist support for an

amendment that would change Hawaii's state constitution to allow a royal hereditary governor. He said he believed a royal governor, within the American system, would help native Hawaiians appreciate their heritage and achieve more of the islands' wealth.

"I'm not here to speak of crowns and flags," he said, standing on a podium flanked by American, Russian, Iranian and Canadian flags. "I'm here to speak for the barefoot people of Hawaii."

Firooz Mojtahed Zadeh, 37—one of three exiled Iranians who came from London—also had a political agenda in mind.

"It's not a sentimental movement," he said, referring to Iranian monarchism. "It's not just historical. It's the fact of the human misery under the current regime. Maybe to others it is sentimental, but not to us. We came here to let people know what is going on in Iran."

Venice Sets Film Section Of Biennale

The Associated Press

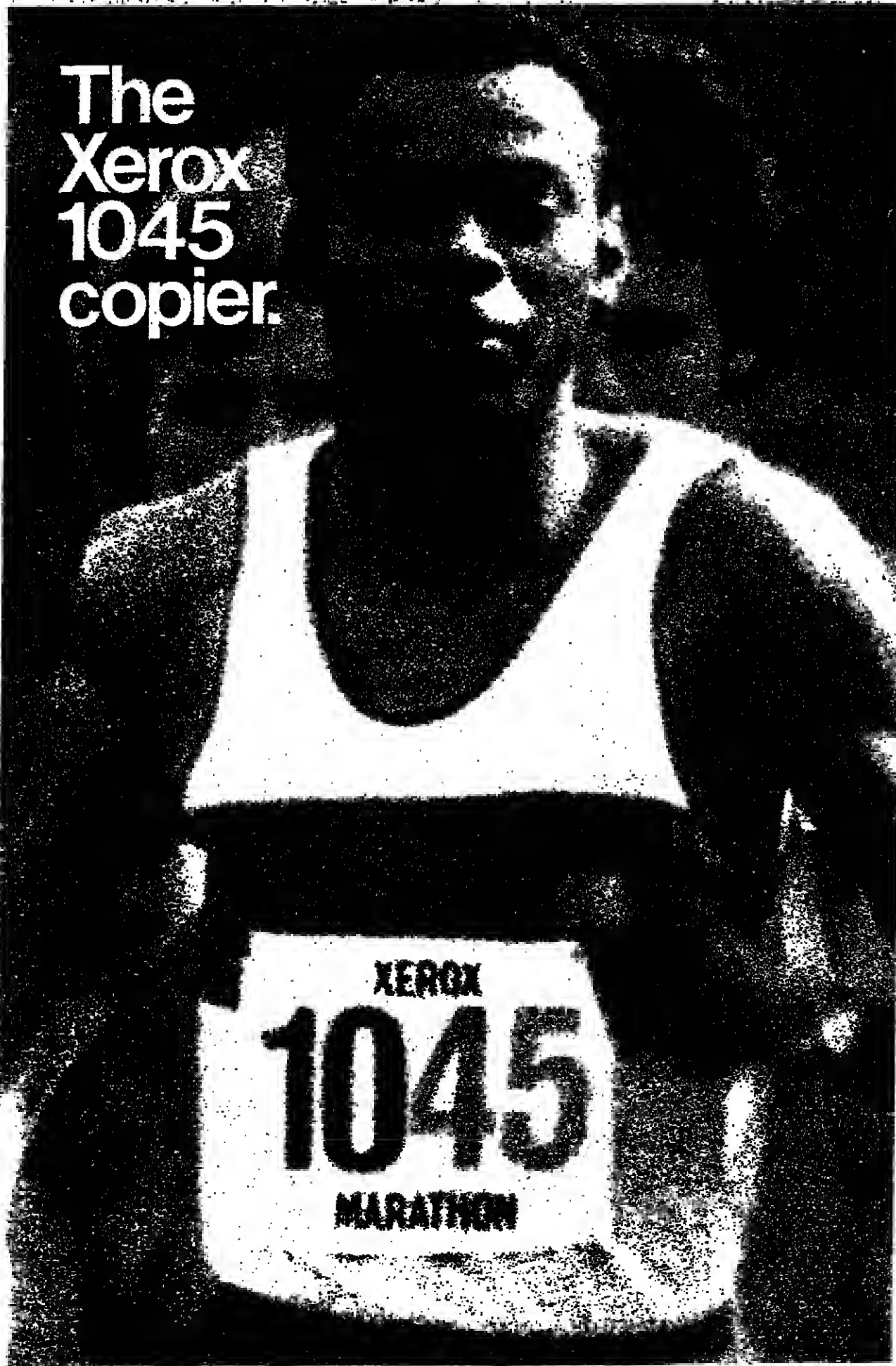
VENICE—A dazzling array of world premieres, including new movies by Robert Altman, Federico Fellini and Jean-Luc Godard will be among highlights of the 1983 Venice Biennale.

"The epoch of porno films and cheap comedies is finished. Only quality cinema will fill movie theaters," Gianluigi Rondi, director of the cinema section of the cultural festival, said Saturday in announcing the schedule for the section.

Among 28 new works to be screened in world premiere are Altman's "Streamers," from the United States; Andrzej Wajda's "A Love in Germany" from Poland; and Fellini's "And the Ship Sails On" from Italy. "The Diary of Edith," by the West German director Hans Geissendorfer, will open the cinema section, which will run Aug. 31 through Sept. 11. Also scheduled for premiere are "Hanna K." by Costa-Gavras of Greece, and Godard's "Name: Caneen" from France.

The Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci will head the jury to decide which competing films receive awards.

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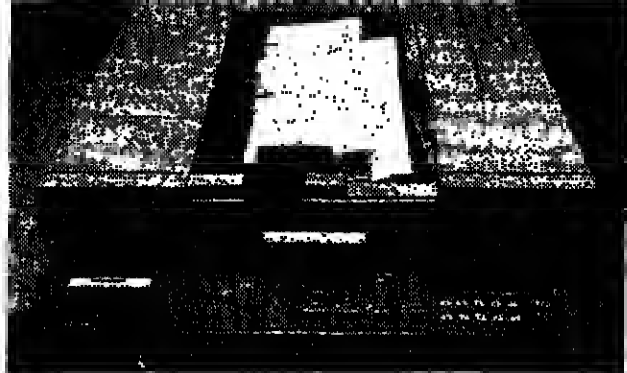
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In fact, the Xerox 1045 is so intelligent, it can actually show you how to avoid minor interruptions and help you through complex copy jobs. It even has a message display panel, so in plain language the 1045 can take you through what you need to do.

The Xerox 1045 Marathon copier. Built with the endurance to win.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	108.17	107.75	107.25	107.25	-0.50
30 Mid	102.51	102.50	102.25	102.25	-0.25
30 Ind	102.51	102.50	102.25	102.25	-0.25

Standard & Poors Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Composite	164.19	163.85	163.50	163.50	-0.35
Industrials	164.19	163.85	163.50	163.50	-0.35
Utilities	164.19	163.85	163.50	163.50	-0.35
Financials	164.19	163.85	163.50	163.50	-0.35
Transport	164.19	163.85	163.50	163.50	-0.35

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Chg
July 14	2,345	2,345	0
July 15	2,345	2,345	0
July 16	2,345	2,345	0
July 17	2,345	2,345	0
July 18	2,345	2,345	0
July 19	2,345	2,345	0

Market Summary, July 18

Market Diaries

NYSE Stock Index

NYSE Most Active

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July 14, 1983

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July 5, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

The Gold Guessing Game: Selling Put, Call Options on N.Y.'s Comex

NEW YORK — Can gold be bought below current market prices or sold for more than today's cash price? Yes, by properly selling put and call options on the underlying futures.

Traders have been doing just that since last Oct. 4, when the options were introduced by New York's Commodity Exchange, the world's biggest precious-metals futures market.

Basically, an option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying commodity at a fixed price during a specified time. The one-time cost of the option is the premium. A call option is the right to buy the underlying futures contract; a put is the right to sell it under the same terms.

Some examples of how traders use Comex gold options were given last Thursday by Paul Samoff, vice president of Paine Webber Futures, a leading authority on precious-metals trading and the largest broker in gold options on the Comex.

"Comex October gold futures are now trading at \$429 an ounce, while the premium on the October call option with a strike price of \$420 is \$9, or \$900 for the 100-ounce contract," he said, referring to Thursday's quotes. "If I sell a put on that option now, I will get \$900 cash for contracting to sell a 100-ounce October futures contract at \$420 an ounce. What would be my risk? Very little indeed."

If between last Thursday and mid-September, when the Comex October gold option expires, the price of the October gold futures declines to, say, \$410 an ounce, the person who bought the put at \$420 would exercise it to recover the \$900 premium.

The seller of the put would still be better off having to buy the gold at \$420 an ounce from the exerciser of the put than those who were then paying \$429 for October gold futures since his \$900 premium would offset most of the loss.

Bullion Merchants, Who Are Not Seeking Quick Profits, Use Gold Options to Save On Costs of Financing.

But if the price of gold rises above \$420 by mid-September, the person who bought the put would not exercise it. "In this case, I would pocket the \$900 premium and not have to buy any futures," Mr. Samoff said.

Mr. Samoff also noted that he could sell a call on the \$420 October option (there are several strike prices on that option above and below the \$420 level) last Thursday for a premium of \$20 an ounce, or \$2,000 for the 100-ounce contract.

"If the gold price goes up to, say, \$450 an ounce," he continued, "the person who bought the call would undoubtedly exercise it and I would, in effect, deliver the gold at \$420 an ounce. But as I received a \$20-an-ounce premium for the call I sold, I would, in effect, have prepaid the metal at \$440. My losses would start when October gold rose above \$440."

Suppose the price of gold declined below \$440. In that case, the buyer would not exercise the call, and the seller could console himself with having bought bullion at a discount of \$20 an ounce — the premium received.

Actually, there is a continuous market in put and call options, even in those that are out-of-the-money, or worthless. One example of an apparently out-of-the-money option that produced huge profits was the Comex August gold option, which expired July 9.

On the morning of July 7, the August call was trading at a premium of 70 cents, or \$70 for the 100-ounce option. Later that day, rumors that Brazil had declared a moratorium on its huge foreign debt sent gold prices soaring. By the close, the premium had multiplied 24 times, to \$1,680.

Comex officials also noted last week that while the options expire about a month before their underlying futures contracts, the value of the option is not affected. For example, if one exercised an October option today at, say, \$400 an ounce, the futures contract received would go on the books at that price, even if the October futures were trading well above that level.

Saving on 'Free Metal'

Not all the participants in the gold-options market are investors seeking relatively quick profits. Many bullion merchants use options to save on financing costs.

"In finance 100 ounces of gold bullion for a year at an interest cost of over 12 percent means a carrying charge of \$14 per ounce each day," Mr. Samoff explained. "If a merchant likes today's gold price, but doesn't want to pay the financing charge, he can buy call options at a much cheaper cost than keeping 'free metal' in inventory and paying insurance and, often, storage charges as well."

At 12 percent, 100 ounces financed for three months would cost \$1,260 if the metal were bought at \$420 an ounce. Last Thursday, the premium on an October call option was \$900 for the 100-ounce contract. Thus, the merchant's saving would have been \$360, less broker's commission, which applies to all options trades.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 18, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian \$	1.415	Swiss franc	1.465	U.S. dollar	1.000
Belgian franc	36.36	Swedish krona	4.66	West German mark	2.36
British pound	1.93	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Canadian dollar	1.25	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
French franc	6.55	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
German mark	2.36	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Italian lira	2036	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Japanese yen	163.5	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Netherlands guilder	3.60	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
New Zealand dollar	1.65	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Portuguese escudo	200.48	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Spanish peseta	166.64	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Swedish krona	4.66	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Swiss franc	1.465	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
U.S. dollar	1.000	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
West German mark	2.36	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5
Yen	163.5	Swiss franc	1.465	Yen	163.5

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits July 18

Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1M	9 1/8	3M	9 1/8	6M	9 1/8
9M	9 1/8	1Y	9 1/8	1Y	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	1Y	9 1/8	1Y	9 1/8

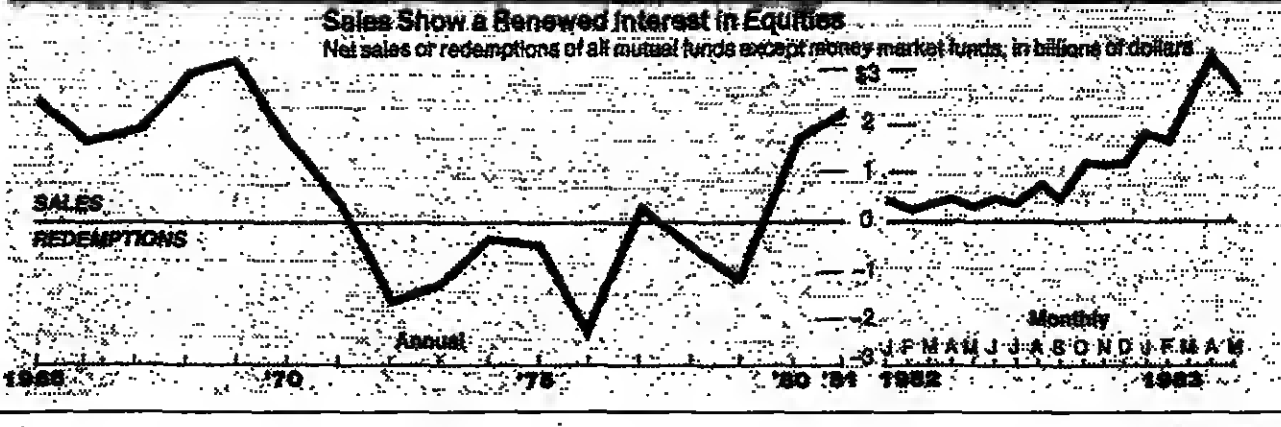
Key Money Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
U.S. 3-month T-bill	9 1/8	U.K. 3-month bill	9 1/8	France 3-month bill	9 1/8
U.S. 6-month T-bill	9 1/8	U.K. 6-month bill	9 1/8	France 6-month bill	9 1/8
U.S. 1-year T-bill	9 1/8	U.K. 1-year bill	9 1/8	France 1-year bill	9 1/8

GOLD PRICES

Location	Price	Location	Price	Location	Price
A.M.	422.5	P.M.	422.5	A.M.	422.5
P.M.	422.5	P.M.	422.5	P.M.	422.5

A Profile of the Changing Mutual Funds Industry



Stock Mutual Funds Return to Limelight

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After nearly 10 years of lulls in performance and sluggish sales, mutual funds in stocks have returned to the investment limelight.

Since the Wall Street bull market began last August, assets in the funds have mushroomed, rising 60.7 percent to \$70.7 billion in May, according to the Investment Company Institute, a trade group for mutual funds. Some of the top-performing funds have grown more than five-fold since the market began its climb.

The announcement last Tuesday that American Express will pay \$1 billion in stock to acquire Investors Diversified Services, one of the top 10 managers of mutual funds in the United States, provides added evidence of renewed interest in equity funds, industry experts say.

"Stock funds have come back into prominence after years of being out of favor," said Alfred P. Johnson, the institute's chief economist.

"It's like one big party, and everyone wants to be invited," added Ernest G. Wiggins Jr., a fund manager at the Fidelity Group of Boston. His fund, the \$100-million Fidelity Asset Investment Trust, has grown 300 percent and share prices have doubled since last September.

"People read in the newspaper about the rising stock market, and they want to get involved," he said.

Stock mutual funds sell shares to the public and invest the proceeds in the stock of a variety of companies. Investors in the funds earn returns in the form of higher share prices and dividends.

Money-market mutual funds, by comparison, invest in such instruments as Treasury bills and bank certificates of deposit.

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United Press International

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But insiders said several OPEC dissidents vowed to fight any move led by Sheikh Yamani to freeze prices until a clearer picture of world oil demand emerged in the next few months.

"Gradually I think demand will go up," Sheikh Yamani said.

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NYSE Ends Off as Rate Fears Persist

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday amid investor fears about higher interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 2.41, to 1,189.90. It had dropped 12.02 Friday to a four-week low and lost 14.92 overall last week.

Declines led advances by a 10.5 margin among the 1,957 issues traded.

Big Board volume was 69.1 million shares, up from 63.2 million traded during the corresponding period Friday. Trading the past several weeks has trailed the average daily pace of 88 million shares recorded in the first half of the year.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said institutional investors generally have retreated to the sidelines the past several weeks to await the next move in the market, which had been on an unprecedented surge the past 10 months.

Several observers said the big investors were disturbed by the frothy speculative activity of the past month. And observers said the market also was digesting a record number of new offerings.

Furthermore, many investors were watching second-quarter earnings reports to see if they matched government data showing the economy recovering at a brisk pace.

The Federal Reserve late Friday reported that the narrow money supply rose \$5.8 billion in the latest statistical week — at the high end of projections. That could keep pressure on interest rates.

Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker has acknowledged that he has tightened credit a bit.

Several analysts noted that bond yields have risen to the point they are becoming competitive with stocks and for the first time in 32 weeks, assets of money-market mutual funds increased.

Factory-Use Rate Increases in U.S.

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BIS Data Raise Concern About Lag in Lending

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — International bank lending appears to be slowing much more sharply than had been expected, raising worrisome questions about the ability of both developing and developed countries to finance their anticipated current-account deficits this year, the Bank for International Settlements reported Monday.

The BIS cautioned that one quarter's figures do not necessarily give an accurate picture, in particular because its quarterly data do not reflect the lending by non-U.S. banks from the so-called offshore financial centers.

But if the trend is confirmed in the second-quarter data and by the semi-annual survey, which takes a broader measure of the market than the quarterly data, "then the outlook will not look bright at all," a senior official confided.

The International Monetary Fund, for example, has used as a working hypothesis that the net increase in bank lending to the non-oil-developing countries would increase some 7 percent this year, down from the 20-percent increase seen in the years before the emergence of the debt crisis in those countries.

If lending, as now foreshadowed, fails to meet the IMF target, the debt crisis could deepen, making it more difficult for countries already in trouble to cover their needs. Debt problems could also spread to countries that have so far managed to stay current in their debt payments.

In either case, the lending decline portends a more radical cut than already envisioned in the imports of developing countries. This means increased hardship for the developing countries and weaker export markets for the developed countries still aching to move out of recession.

At the same time, the decline in bank lending could mean that even greater demands than expected will be put on the IMF to provide medium-term loans, raising new questions about the adequacy of the IMF's resources.

The BIS report, covering the first three months of this year, says "the outstanding feature of the first quarter was a decline to \$10 billion in the estimated growth of net international credit" extended by banks in the reporting area.

In BIS jargon, the reporting area covers the Group of 10 most industrialized nations, Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, and Austria plus the branches of U.S. banks in offshore centers such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Panama and the Bahamas.

The \$10-billion increase was half the size reported in either the previous quarter or the year-earlier first quarter. Most of the increase — \$8.5 billion — was lent within the reporting area. Some \$5 billion of this was to non-bank borrowers, of which over half were Belgian and French.

New lending to countries outside the reporting area fell sharply from

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Pacific Selection Fund N.Y.

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السؤال الأول

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Braniff's Plan for Reorganization Is Approved by Bankruptcy Court

FORT WORTH, Texas (Reuters) — The U.S. Bankruptcy Court here approved a plan that could result in Braniff International, the bankrupt airline, flying again later this year.

After final negotiations among creditor groups, Judge John Flowers on Friday approved a 170-page document containing Braniff's plans to resume operations. Judge Flowers ordered that creditor ballots be mailed to the 80,000 Braniff creditors and that votes be collected and counted by Aug. 25. A final confirmation hearing is scheduled for Aug. 30.

The legal documents outlining the plan were to be mailed to Braniff's creditors beginning Monday. The proposed reorganization calls for Chicago-based Hyatt Corp. to invest \$20 million in Braniff in exchange for 80 percent of the airline's stock. Hyatt also would guarantee up to \$30 million in loans to the company. Creditors would share the remaining 20 percent of the company.

Cable-TV Joint Venture Set Up

LONDON (IHT) — General Electric Co. of Britain and U.S.-based General Instrument Corp. announced on Monday a joint venture to develop and sell cable television equipment.

The venture, which brings together GEC's McMichael and General Instrument's Jerrold divisions, also will offer equipment for staging meetings using a television link. On the cable-TV side, the venture company will initially concentrate on Britain's industry, but it expects to develop products for export as well, the companies said.

Bonn Exported Capital to OPEC

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany was a net capital exporter to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1982, the first time since 1978, the Bundesbank said Monday in its latest monthly report.

In a study on capital movements, the central bank said the shift coincided with a return to surplus of the West German current account and the elimination of OPEC surpluses. In 1982 West Germany recorded a net capital outflow to OPEC countries of 3.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.27 billion) after net inflows of 15.4 billion DM in 1981.

S. Africa Ponders Earnings Change

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The South African Reserve Bank hopes to start "within the next two to three months" passing on to gold mines their export earnings in dollars rather than converting them into rand, Gerhard de Kock, the Reserve Bank governor, said Monday.

He said in a telephone interview from Pretoria that the bank is discussing such a move with the Chamber of Mines, mining companies and banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange.

The change would decrease the Reserve Bank's role as the largest foreign-exchange dealer in the market, but it will still be able to exert a major influence over the short-term trend of the rand, Mr. de Kock said. The bank currently dominates the market because it sells all the dollar proceeds from gold sales and passes on the money in rand to the mining companies.

Schering to Buy FBC Holdings

LONDON (IHT) — Schering, the West German chemical maker, said Monday that it had agreed to buy an agrochemical company from Boots Co. and Fisons PLC. The two British pharmaceutical companies are to receive 560 million (\$912 million) apiece for their holdings in FBC Holdings, a joint venture set up in 1980.

Fisons said FBC showed profit of £6.2 million on sales of £150 million last year. Potential returns from investments needed at FBC "are not considered adequate to compensate Fisons for the risks," the company said.

Horst Kramp, a Schering director, said the acquisition is expected to raise the company's per-share earnings 10 percent in 1983. Last year, the company had worldwide after-tax profit of 73 million Deutsche marks, or 32.26 DM a share.

Company Notes

Volkswagenwerk said Monday in Tokyo that it has created a wholly owned subsidiary, Volkswagen Asia, in Japan, that will take control of the VW Japan operations, including the cooperation agreement signed with Nissan Motor in September 1981. Nissan will build VW-designed "Santana" cars starting this year.

Great Western Financial Corp. has announced in Beverly Hills, California, the completion of a previously announced plan to acquire Nevada National Leasing of Reno, Nevada.

Article Backs Privatization

LONDON — The United Kingdom Central Electricity Generating Board — excluding the national grid — the National Coal Board, British Rail and the Post Office are prime candidates for return to the private sector by the British government, an article in the July Lloyds Bank Review said.

Michael Beasley of the London Business School and Stephen Littlechild of the University of Birmingham said British Telecom, where a return to the private sector is already planned, is in the same category.

"The scope for privatization is substantially greater than commonly believed," the article added.

It said consumers would benefit, directly or indirectly, from privatization in industries covering more than 80 percent of the British nationalized sector.

Data Raise Fears About Lending Lag

(Continued from Page 7)

\$9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1982 to only \$500 million.

New lending to the non-oil developing countries fell to \$1.6 billion from \$5.4 billion in the previous quarter. Lending to Latin American countries in this group increased \$2.8 billion — of which \$2.6 billion went to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, leaving virtually nothing for the other Latin states.

Lending to other non-oil developing countries declined by \$1.2 billion, a sharp reversal from the \$6.4-billion increase reported in the fourth quarter of 1982.

With the exception of Malaysia, whose new borrowings amounted to \$800 million, "loans to all other major non-OPEC developing countries registered absolute declines or remained virtually unchanged," it notes, for example, that South Korea, which had obtained loans of \$2.4 billion in the fourth quarter, repaid \$500 million in the first quarter while Israel repaid \$700 million after taking \$1.1 billion in

new funds in the previous quarter.

The trend was also apparent in the developed countries. Finland repaid \$400 million after taking \$1.3 billion in the fourth quarter; Spain repaid \$900 million after taking \$300 million in the previous quarter, and Yugoslavia repaid \$200 million after borrowing \$400 million.

Overall, lending to developed countries outside the reporting area increased \$300 million — a big change from the \$3-billion to \$5-billion increase reported during every quarter of the two preceding years, the BIS noted.

The decline in lending to Eastern Europe accelerated, with outstanding loans declining \$1.4 billion, nearly triple the \$500-million run-down in the previous quarter, and putting the decline since the end of 1981 to about \$6 billion.

The BIS report noted that the entire increase in the external credit extended by reporting banks was in domestic currency. External

claims in foreign currency declined \$2.5 billion while claims in domestic currency expanded \$25.1 billion. This is due to the fact that dollars lent out of the United States are considered domestic currency.

"Taking the 12-month period ending March 1983, it appears that largely as a result of the opening up of international banking facilities [in the United States in late 1981] the overwhelming part of new international dollar lending has been done from the United States," the BIS noted that "new cross-border lending in dollars by the reporting European banks amounted to only \$1 billion, whereas their external assets in other foreign currencies expanded \$16 billion, and those in domestic currency by \$18.5 billion."

The use of domestic currencies, one BIS expert theorized, "is indirect confirmation that a growing proportion of new lending is trade-related rather than general purpose and indicative that loans may be

increasingly bilateral rather than multilateral, syndicated deals."

The reasoning is that domestic currency would be used in tandem with trade financed by domestic export credit agencies. Trade loans would carry less risk for the banks because part of these credits would be guaranteed by the export credit agency and, in some cases, by the exporting company.

Foreign banks with offices in the United States would have an additional reason for preferring to make dollar loans from their U.S. offices. The U.S.-based operations have greater access to deposits in dollars and can deal more easily in the U.S. money market. The U.S. money market is seen as a more certain source of funds than the Eurodollar market, which could seize shut if a crisis developed.

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Stock Mutual Funds Return to Limelight in U.S.

(Continued from Page 7)

Dow Jones industrial average and a 69 percent rise in Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks, Lipper Analytical says.

But the performance of a few select stock funds has been stellar, leading to a rapid increase in assets under the management of these funds.

The Fidelity Group's Technology Fund, based in Boston, says that its assets have more than tripled during the last year, to about \$700 million, and the price of Technology Fund shares has risen by 191 percent in 10 months.

The assets of all five Fidelity stock funds combined have grown to \$5.8 billion, from \$1.9 billion last August, the company says.

The Constellation Growth Fund, a New York-based fund sponsored by Weingarten Management, says its assets have grown more than fivefold since last August, to \$144 million. It says its share price has nearly tripled since August, to about \$26.

To a great extent, the resurgence in

stock funds is similar to a boom that took place in the late 1960s and early 1970s, although the earlier advance was more modest.

Low interest rates contributed largely to the popularity then and their total assets rose to \$56 billion in May 1972 from \$48.3 billion in December 1969.

The low interest rates help the funds because they compete for investor money with interest-bearing bonds. The funds also benefited from low inflation in the 1960s, since inflation erodes the value of a company's shares.

But in 1974, inflation and interest rates began to rise. Stock funds shrank to \$28.2 billion in September 1974 from their \$56-billion peak. The funds remained in hibernation throughout the decade, as did much of the stock market.

To stem their losses, many mutual fund sponsors created money-market mutual funds, which benefited from the high interest rates and attracted billions of dollars in investments.

Now, however, that has changed. The stock funds are surging again, and largely for the same reasons.

Interest rates and inflation are down, making the stock market in general more attractive. The funds, used heavily by investors seeking pro-

fessional counsel and a diverse portfolio, are said to be benefiting from the huge market advance as increasing numbers of small investors try to share in the prosperity.

In addition, experts say the funds are popular with those opening Individual Retirement Accounts. According to the Investment Company Institute, more than \$3 billion has flowed into the funds in the form of IRAs since Jan. 1.

Whether the funds can sustain their growth remains to be seen. Most fund managers concede that it will be nearly impossible to sustain the triple-digit growth attained since August, mainly because the stock market has cooled in recent weeks.

But A. Michael Lipper, the president of Lipper Analytical, says that in recent weeks a number of institutional investors who formerly did not buy into stock funds have done so.

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 13

The Trustees of the Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a U.S.\$6.00 per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from 31st December 1982 to 30th June 1983.

Coupon No. 13 and also any previously unrepresented coupons may be presented for payment on or after 1st August 1983 to any of the following Paying Agents:

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BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
40	530.00	540.00	550.00
42	530.00	540.00	550.00
44	530.00	540.00	550.00
46	530.00	540.00	550.00
48	530.00	540.00	550.00

Gold 4200-45.50

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1, Quai de Montebello
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 82 51 - Telex 28 385

AMRO BANK LEAD MANAGER FOR THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS ISSUES



KONINKLIJKE WESSANEN N.V.

amsterdam

398,540 ordinary registered shares/exchangeable bearer depositary receipts of shares.

november, 1982.

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v.
pierson, holding & pierson n.v.
algemene bank nederland n.v.



ZAANLAND/WILLEMSTAD (Zaanland)

817,012 ordinary shares in ahold n.v., in combination with 817,012 participations in stichting ahold international.

march, 1983.

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v.
nederlandse middenstandsbank n.v.
algemene bank nederland n.v.
pierson, holding & pierson n.v.



Océ - van der grinten n.v.

utrecht

305,787 ordinary bearer shares.

may, 1983.

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v. pierson, holding & pierson n.v. algemene bank nederland n.v.
bank mees & hope nv



AKZO

amsterdam

2,959,358 ordinary registered shares/ordinary bearer shares, with warrants.

june, 1983.

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v. pierson, holding & pierson n.v. algemene bank nederland n.v.
bank mees & hope nv
nederlandse credietbank n.v.
rabobank nederland
nederlandse middenstandsbank nv



brink/molyn beheer n.v.

groningen

11,567 ordinary registered shares/exchangeable bearer depositary receipts of shares.

july, 1983.

amsterdam-rotterdam bank n.v.



Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.



This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

PHILIPS

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with Warrants

to subscribe ordinary shares of

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Amro International Limited

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Paribas

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

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Morgan Stanley International

Nomura International Limited

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

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Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

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Wood Gundy Limited

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

July 15, 1983

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Food			Financial			Est. Sales 1,200 Pmt. Sales 1,200 Prev. Day's Open at 11:55 a.m. 11:55 a.m.		
COFFEE C			U.S. BILLS			JAPANESE YEN		
500 lbs. contract	127.00	127.00	30 million 100 pmt.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oct	127.00	127.00	Dec	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Nov	127.00	127.00	Jan	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Dec	127.00	127.00	Feb	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jan	127.00	127.00	Mar	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Feb	127.00	127.00	Apr	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Mar	127.00	127.00	May	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Apr	127.00	127.00	Jun	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
May	127.00	127.00	Jul	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jun	127.00	127.00	Aug	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jul	127.00	127.00	Sep	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Aug	127.00	127.00	Oct	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Sep	127.00	127.00	Nov	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Oct	127.00	127.00	Dec	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Nov	127.00	127.00	Jan	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Dec	127.00	127.00	Feb	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jan	127.00	127.00	Mar	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Feb	127.00	127.00	Apr	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Mar	127.00	127.00	May	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Apr	127.00	127.00	Jun	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
May	127.00	127.00	Jul	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jun	127.00	127.00	Aug	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jul	127.00	127.00	Sep	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Aug	127.00	127.00	Oct	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Sep	127.00	127.00	Nov	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Oct	127.00	127.00	Dec	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Nov	127.00	127.00	Jan	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Dec	127.00	127.00	Feb	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jan	127.00	127.00	Mar	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Feb	127.00	127.00	Apr	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Mar	127.00	127.00	May	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Apr	127.00	127.00	Jun	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
May	127.00	127.00	Jul	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jun	127.00	127.00	Aug	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jul	127.00	127.00	Sep	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Aug	127.00	127.00	Oct	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Sep	127.00	127.00	Nov	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Oct	127.00	127.00	Dec	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Nov	127.00	127.00	Jan	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Dec	127.00	127.00	Feb	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Jan	127.00	127.00	Mar	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
Feb	127.00	127.00	Apr	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50

NASDAQ Natio

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Lazard Frères & Co.		Salomon Brothers Inc	
Bear, Stearns & Co.	The First Boston Corporation	A. G. Becker Paribas <small>Incorporated</small>	Blyth Eastman Paine Webber <small>Incorporated</small>
Alex. Brown & Sons	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.		Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette <small>Securities Corporation</small>
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4-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly;
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NEW NIGHTS—31

anyInt	DiversErgy	KeyBanks
aCentCo n	Divers Ind	Locke G
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PhillPw s	FiAnon	RLC n
OKCorp of	Gas Svc	RaymondIn
uCorp	U.S.	

ldwUtd	CnFw 3.68yr	LLH
dwUtd pfU	CnFw 3.78yr	Nut
Am smol	CnFw 4.02yr	Tr

Chirp Chirp
NellisAyr n NellisAyr n
Intermed a Intermed a

Floating Rate Notes due 1989

In accordance with the Provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period 14th July, 1983 to 16th January, 1984 has been fixed at 10.8125 per cent per annum. On 16th January, 1984 interest of

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

**SWISS BANK CORPORATION
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Reference Agent**

مكتبة الامن الوطني

12 Month	Sts.	Ch'ge
Count	Mid. Pct.	Close Prev.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 18

Stakes	Owner	Horse	Age	Sex	Color	Trainer	Jockey	Time	Place	Money
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	1st	\$100.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	2nd	\$50.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	3rd	\$25.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	4th	\$12.50
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	5th	\$6.25
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	6th	\$3.12
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	7th	\$1.56
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	8th	\$0.78
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	9th	\$0.39
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	10th	\$0.19
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	11th	\$0.09
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	12th	\$0.04
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	13th	\$0.02
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	14th	\$0.01
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	15th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	16th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	17th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	18th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	19th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	20th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	21st	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	22nd	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	23rd	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	24th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	25th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	26th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	27th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	28th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	29th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	30th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	31st	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	32nd	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	33rd	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	34th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	35th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	36th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	37th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	38th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	39th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	40th	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	41st	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	42nd	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion	Albion	1:14.00	43rd	\$0.00
1000	Albion	Albion	3	M	B	Albion				

[illegible]

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— (6) Grober	SF 187.00	— (1) Japan Invest	BF 71.00
— (6) Stockbor	SF 127.80	— (1) Pacific Invest	BF 515.50
		— (1) Soft South Afr Sh	BF 594.00
		— (1) Euro Swiss Bk Est	BF 209.00

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 1982

Assets		Non US \$ (*)
Cash and Due from Banks	5,663.0	
Securities	4,985.3	
Investments in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies	363.7	
Loans	10,030.0	
Premises and Equipment	354.5	
Other Assets	5,551.9	
Total	26,938.4	
Contra Accounts	40,412.8	

Liabilities		Million US \$ (*)
Deposits	15,570.0	
Mortgage Bonds and other Bonds	4,971.1	
Miscellaneous Funds	368.2	
Other Liabilities	4,218.9	
Reserve for possible loan losses	289.3	
Capital Funds	1,153.9	
Profit for allocation	67.0	
Total	26,938.4	
Contra Accounts	40,412.8	

(*) Rate of exchange as at December 31, 1982 - 1 U.S. \$ = 1,370 Italian Lire

Profit amounts to more than US\$67 million. Provisions and revaluation reserves total US\$497 million. Capital funds, including reserve for possible loan losses and retained

An Italian Public Law Bank established in 1945.

STUDIO CITY

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SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

27



SPORTS

Tigers Explode Out of Slump With 7-Run 10th to Win, 8-1

United Press International

SEATTLE — The Detroit Tigers, who had scored only one run in the previous 18 innings, broke out of their slump with seven runs in the 10th inning to beat the Seattle Mariners, 8-1, here Sunday.

Two weeks ago, Texas scored 12 runs in the 15th against Oakland to end the major-league record for runs in an extra inning. "We aren't thinking about that," said on Brooks, who entered the game batting .212 and who drove in the first two runs of the outburst. We felt we had a good comfortable lead and everyone just wanted to keep the hitting going.

The loser was reliever Bill Canlin (2-6), who walked the bases loaded before left-hander Ed Ande Berg came on and was great. A by Brooks' double down the left-field line. One out after the tie breaker, Lou Whitaker was walked intentionally to re-load the bases and Enos Cabell grounded a single through a drawn-in infield for two more runs, sending Whitaker to third.

Mike Stanton replaced Vandeerg, and after Cabell stole second, Whitaker scored ahead of shortstop Spike Owen's throw to the plate on Larry Hernandez's ground ball. Lance Parrish doubled to Cabell and pinch hitter Johnny Grubb doubled in Hernandez for the inning's seventh run.

Doug Bair (3-0), who pitched six innings of relief, was the winner. The right-hander hasn't permitted a run in eight games since winning the Tigers June 21 in a trade with St. Louis.

Seattle starter Bryan Clark allowed just two hits through 3 1/2 innings — Parrish's 10th home run of a season to lead off the second — a triple by Cabell with one out in the ninth. But Canlin came on in the 10th to strike out Hernandez and duce Parrish to pop out.

Yankees 8, Rangers 6

In New York, Rick Cerone singled in the tie-breaking run in the sixth and squeezed home insurance runs in the eighth as the Yankees downed Texas, 8-6. The Rangers' George Wright hit a three-run homer in the first after shortstop Andre Robertson had kept the inning alive by bunting a two-out runner.

Royals 7, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Amos Otis singled two runs to highlight a four-run eighth and George Brett hit his 15th home run of the year to lead Kansas City's 7-2 defeat of the Indians, who have lost seven of their last nine games.

A's 13, Red Sox 9

In Boston, Jeff Burroughs' bases-loaded single drove in three runs in the eighth and Oakland cut out to defeat the Red Sox, 13-9. The winners profited from 11 walks. Chris Codrillo (6-6), the fifth Oakland pitcher — and the scheduled starter Tuesday night — won the final 2 1/2 innings to gain victory.

Brewers 10, Twins 6

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper hit a pair of two-run homers and Jim Lantieri and Paul Molitor also hit home runs, powering the Brewers' 10-6 Milwaukee win of the Twins, who dropped their sixth in a row.

Orioles 11, Angels 1

In Baltimore, Jim Dwyer went 4-

for-5, including three doubles, and drove in four runs as the Orioles blasted California, 11-1. Rookie right-hander Al Ramirez (3-0) pitched a four-hitter and his first complete game in the majors. Bobby Grich homered for the Angels.

White Sox 3, Blue Jays 2

In Chicago, Floyd Bannister had

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

a no-hitter into the seventh inning and Harold Baines and Carlton Fisk hit home runs to lead the White Sox to a 3-2 victory over Toronto. Bannister retired the first 13 batters he faced before he hit George Bell in the fifth; Garth Iorg tripled leading off the seventh for the Blue Jays' first hit.

Pirates 4, Padres 3

In the National League, in San Diego, Marvell Wynne singled in Dale Berra with the tie-breaking run in the sixth to help Pittsburgh complete a 9-1 West Coast swing with a 4-3 victory over the Padres. The Pirates have won seven straight.

Reds 5, Phillies 2

In Philadelphia, Johnny Bench, honored in pre-game ceremonies, hit a pinch hit, three-run homer in his final appearance in Veterans Stadium, making Cincinnati a 5-2 winner over the Phillies. Bench connected off Kevin Gross (2-1) in the seventh. Winner Frank Pastore (4-8) allowed only two hits — home runs by Bo Diaz and Mike Schmidt.

Expos 3, Braves 1

In Atlanta, Greg Bargar, in his major-league debut, combined with

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST

Philadelphia 43 W 43 L .500

St. Louis 42 W 44 L .488

Montreal 41 W 45 L .477

Chicago 41 W 45 L .477

New York 39 W 47 L .452

WEST

Los Angeles 43 W 43 L .500

San Diego 42 W 44 L .488

San Francisco 41 W 45 L .477

San Francisco 41 W 45 L .477

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

Toronto 43 W 43 L .500

Baltimore 42 W 44 L .488

New York 41 W 45 L .477

Cleveland 41 W 45 L .477

WEST

Los Angeles 43 W 43 L .500

California 42 W 44 L .488

Oakland 41 W 45 L .477

Minnesota 41 W 45 L .477

Seattle 39 W 47 L .452

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — "Comeback" may not be the best word to apply to a player who is hitting over .300 for the first consecutive season who made the All-Star team for the eighth straight year and who is earning \$1 million every year.

But George Brett of the Kansas City Royals does it. He is making a comeback after two years of distractions, injuries and hassles. He is trying to recapture not only the graceful left-handed swing that in 1980 produced a batting average of .350, but also the image of a highly motivated athlete of almost heroic standing.

The run, though, is that he fractured the little toe on his left foot at the height of his comeback, missed three weeks of games and now is trying to prove his point all over again.

"I was swinging the bat as good as I ever did when it happened," Brett said recently. "Very similar to the way I was swinging in 1980. . . My confidence was there, and it seemed everything was going my way."

Then I broke the toe, and had to sit down three weeks. Now I'm back, but it hasn't got any better. It hurts when I run and it swells up every day and hit and not worry about my average or anything else. You don't need any distractions. When you hit, you have to block it all out."

Two things happened to Brett this year that tested his comeback quality. On May 15, he reached his 30th birthday, and he says with some wonder, "I can't picture myself 30 years old. I was always the youngest guy on the team." He says he circled the locker room and asked each teammate: "What were you doing on your 30th birthday?"

Then, on June 7, he was home doing his laundry with one car turned to the television set in the other room. He heard the announcer say that the next batter was Bill Buckner of the Chicago Cubs, one of Brett's closest friends. Not wanting to miss Buckner's turn at bat, Brett hurried toward the TV room to watch, slammed his left foot against the door jamb and fractured the little toe.

It was the 11th injury in eight years that removed him from the lineup, and this one came just when he was swinging the bat like the man who had set modern records only three seasons earlier.

Jeff Reardon on a six-hitter and Andre Dawson hit a two-run homer to help Montreal break a six-game losing streak with a 3-1 decision over the Braves. Bargar, a 24-year-old right-hander, allowed five hits over seven innings for the victory.

Giants 3, Cardinals 1

In San Francisco, Milt May and Jeff Leonard hit home runs and Bill Lasker scattered seven hits to lift the Giants past St. Louis, 3-1. Lasker (11-8) struck out six and walked two in his first complete game of the season.

Cubs 10, Dodgers 0

In Los Angeles, Dickie Noles pitched a seven-hitter and Jody Davis delivered three run-scoring singles, pacing Chicago past the Dodgers, 3-1.

Mets 3, Astros 1

In Houston, rookie Walt Terrell (2-4) and Jesse Orosco combined on a five-hitter and Darryl Strawberry tripled in two runs to help New York to a 3-1 verdict that ended a five-game Astro winning streak. Nolan Ryan (9-2) struck out five to give him 3,583 lifetime, one ahead of Philadelphia's Steve Carlton on the all-time list.

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Panthers Subdue Stars, 24-22

United Press International

DENVER — Bobby Hebert passed for 314 yards and three touchdowns here Sunday night to bring the Michigan Panthers the inaugural United States Football League championship with a 24-22 victory over the Philadelphia Stars.

Before a crowd of 46,535, Hebert was 20-of-39 through the air and stalked the Panthers to a 17-3 lead after three periods with scoring passes of 12 and 14 yards to Derek Holloway. Philadelphia quarterback Chuck Fusina then began assembling another comeback — he rallied the Stars from a 21-point fourth quarter deficit last week to deliver a semifinal victory over Chicago — that pulled the Atlantic Division champions to within 17-14.

But with 3:01 remaining Hebert hooked into a 48-yard pass to Anthony Carter, who caught the ball on the right side and sidestepped Antonio Gibson before going into the end zone.

Carter's TD was valuable insurance, as Fusina threw a 2-yard scoring pass to Rodney Parker at the final gun. Philadelphia added a 2-point conversion, Scott Fiskie catching Fusina's pass in the end zone.

Hebert's 14-yard scoring toss to Holloway capped an 80-yard drive that started the second half and gave Michigan its 17-3 lead. Philadelphia then drove 63 yards — only to have Dave Trout's field-goal attempt sail wide left. Trout was passed on 28 yards on the Stars' next drive.

Mike Lush intercepted a Hebert pass two plays into Michigan's next possession, giving the Stars the ball at their own 41. Completing eight of 11 passing attempts, Fusina capped the drive by hitting Willie Collier with a 21-yarder for a touchdown, with 8:49 remaining. The two teams on a 2-point conversion pass to pull the Stars to within 17-14.

Carter caught nine passes for 179 yards — both career highs — and Holloway clipped in with three receptions for 39 yards to help the Central Division champions finish 14-6 — with 13 victories in their last 15 games. The Stars ended at 16-4.

The Panthers battered Fusina into a 25-of-47 passing performance for 191 yards. He was 7-of-22 for 77 yards through the first three quarters.

Michigan jumped to a 3-0 lead with three seconds left in the first quarter on a 33-yard field goal by Novo Bojovic. Philadelphia moved to the Michigan 29 and appeared to take the lead on a pass from Fusina to Collier. But the receiver juggled the ball in the end zone and it popped loose as he hit the ground, forcing the Stars to settle for a game-tying 30-yard field goal by Trout.

On a 37-yard pass play, Carter moved the ball to the Panther 47, and Hebert followed with two more completions and a pass interference call against cornerback Jonathan Sutton to move the ball to the Philadelphia 12. Michigan took its 10-7 halftime lead when Hebert rolled right and threw back across the field to Holloway under the goalpost for a touchdown with 2:11 left in the second period.

Behind Fignon in the general standings, which are based on overall elapsed time since the race started July 1, are Pedro Delgado, a 22-year-old Spaniard with the Reynolds team, who finished seventh Monday, then Bernardini and Winnen.

Delgado is one minute and eight seconds back, Bernardini 2:33, Winnen 3:31 and Sean Kelly, a 27-year-old Irishman with the Sem team, is fifth, 4:30 back.

With less than a week to go before the Tour de France ends Sunday in Paris, the race is still considered as being wide open. Especially because of Fignon's inexperience.

Hundreds of thousands of cycling fans watched Monday's final ascent to Alpe d'Huez, lining the 21 switchbacks that climbed 1,860 meters (6,138 feet) in about seven miles.

The weather was bright and steamy, and many of the spectators passed the long climb by pouring water over the struggling riders.

To judge by the banners many held, they hoped Simon would reach this mountain, lasting one more day in a ride that has moved from the sports pages of French newspapers to Page 1 and that has dominated the tour's television coverage.

But Monday was one day too many for Simon.

He warned Sunday that he did not think he could continue, and has been saying for days that his pain was growing worse — but that he did not want to quit while he was still wearing the yellow jersey of the overall leader of the Tour de France.

Doctors have been treating him with heat, ice and pain killers and taping his shoulder blade each day, but Simon's pain was obvious.

His ability to maneuver with his left arm was limited, and he has also reported that he could not sleep through the night.

Despite his state, he held his lead all last week in a series of pack finishes, but lost nearly four minutes to Fignon in a time trial on Saturday, when he could not put pressure on his arm while climbing.

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USFL TITLE GAME

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Injured Simon Abandons Tour; Fignon Takes Over Lead in Alps

By Samuel Abr

International Herald Tribune

ALPE D'HUEZ, France — The long agony of Pascal Simon ended Monday in the Alps, when the French bicycle racer dropped out of the Tour de France because of a fractured left shoulder blade.

The journey that has made Simon a national hero finished at the Chappelle-Blanche hill, 95 kilometers (60 miles) into Monday's 223-kilometer stage.

Coasting onto the shoulder of the road, the 26-year-old Simon made the cyclist's traditional gesture of surrender.

He put his feet on the ground while the race was in progress. "I'm very sad and very sorry," he said, "but the pain is too strong."

Then he turned his bicycle over to a mechanic for his Peugeot team and climbed into a car to finish the trip to this mountain resort.

Simon was replaced as the Tour de France's overall leader by Laurent Fignon, a 22-year-old Frenchman with the Renault-Gitane team. Riding in his first Tour de France, Fignon was second to Simon by 40 seconds before Monday's stage.

Peter Winnen, a 25-year-old Dutchman with the Raleigh team, won Monday's leg, edging Jean-Marie Bouteiller, a 27-year-old Frenchman with the Wolber team. Third was Edgar Corredor of the Colombian amateur team; Robert Alban, a Frenchman with the Redoute team, was fourth, while Fignon was fifth.

The new leader finished two minutes and eight seconds behind Winnen and Bernardini, who were clocked in seven hours, 21 minutes and 32 seconds in the ride from La Tour-du-Pin in the Massif Central.

Behind Fignon in the general standings, which are based on overall elapsed time since the race started July 1, are Pedro Delgado, a 22-year-old Spaniard with the Reynolds team, who finished seventh Monday, then Bernardini and Winnen.

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The Gamble of Wasting

"You mean this thing will be five miles long, travel at 55 miles an hour, through the air and carry 500 megatons of chemicals, strawberries, raspberry, cherry, orange, lemon or lime gelatin?" he asked.

"The gelatin will be chilled and mixed to that rubbery consistency that makes it bounce when it hits the floor. Averaging three bounces per megaton, that's 1,500 bounces, three bounces by dropping a full ton of two-ten cubs from an altitude of 20,000 feet," I explained.

He was fascinated. "The attack is irrefragable, eh? I like it. It could be the most ridiculous waste of money we started furnishing administration with on aircraft carriers with their antiquated and obsolete radars. How many billions do you think you'd need?"

New York Times Service
Art Buchwald's column was not received because of transmission difficulties.

Lionel Hampton

His desire and stamina are legendary. Musicians make good-natured jokes about it — "How do you get Harp to stop blowing?" "Fly him home." In September 1981, when

At 70, the 'Vibes President' Still Puts on a Hell Of a Show as He Whistlestops Through Europe



A player, not a talker, the modest Hampton tends to mumble; his manager, Bill Tizone, helped him explain how he used his Washington connections to unblock federal funds for middle- and low-income housing projects through the **Lionel Hampton Community Development Corp.** A six-acre complex called "Hampton Hills" is under construction in Newark, New Jersey.

On the road about 40 weeks a year, Hampton rejuvenates himself by hiring the ghetto, highly competent youngsters now being turned out by American jazz courses. "These kids, some of them will go on to be doctors or lawyers but they want to put in a few years on the road with a big band. There's a certain amount of glamour involved."

This glamour once prompted Richard Nixon to joke that he'd rather be playing piano on the road with the Vibes President than be

Honored at Cambridge

performed by the conductors George Gold, Loris Mammel, Michael Tilton, Thomas and Julius Radel, Opéra de la Comédie and the violinists Phyllis Kalkreuth.

At 90, Karl Menninger's voice has the same timbre and his bearing has faded. One side of his face still shows a trace of paralysis. But Menninger, whom the American Psychiatric Association has called "America's greatest living psychiatrist," still spends five or six days a week at the University of Kansas. He says he is still the teaching center that he, his brother and their father founded in 1925. He is also the guiding force behind *The Villages* — homes in Lawrence, Kansas, that "take care of" troubled and problem children — and he is finishing his 14th book, in

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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